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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
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BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 290 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917. TWO ANNAS

HAVE YOU FILLED UP YOUR COUPON? SEE PAGE 7.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
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Alice Buildings, Fort,
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

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HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

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WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not ...pted.
...bers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, ...e Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Cresby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.,)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	MAKUNG	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	PINAN	KAGI
SWATOW	SHINCHIKU	RARENKO
TAINAN	TAICHU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAMSUI	

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,000,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	13,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS, The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND
TOBACCONISTS.

'The
Silk you have been
admiring'

(1)
'YOUR TASTE'
(2)
'YOUR STYLE'
(3)
'YOUR FASHION'

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—
AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MAGNIFICENT
MIRZAPORE
AND JAIPORE
CARPETS
OF SORTS
FOR RETAIL SALE
ON COMMISSION
ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT AT FACTORY PRICES
AT
MEHTA & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

ALSO

Best Silks for Sarries,
China Silk by Yards,
Ceylon Hand made Linen-Laces and Moonstones.
Carved Wood Furniture.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?

Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?

Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?

Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,
THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SILK! SILK!

If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piece-goods and embroidery at the

Lowest Prices,

where you may see designs never seen before, then pay a visit to or **write for Patterns** (free) stating requirements to

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
270, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite: Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

REMEDY FOR SERPENT BITE AND OPIUM POISON.—Price Rs. 10. Sample on 8 annas stamp. RAVISHANKER JATHASHANKER, Mahalaxmi Road, Dhoraji. 1114

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle 'A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1118

LEPROSY of ten years standing Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN whose reputation as an up-to-date Astrologer is well-known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India. Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 1081

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
86, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

EDUCATIONAL.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MATRIC STUDENTS!—A SPECIAL EVENING (6 to 7-15 p.m.) CLASS for MATHEMATICS and ENGLISH at the TUTORIAL CAMBRIDGE CLASSES (Engineer Buildings, Princess St.). Also MATRIC & SENIOR CAMBRIDGE, Morning Classes for students going up in March, and in July and December, 1918, respectively. Individual attention and sound coaching. Terms moderate. Apply sharp to S. A. MARSHALL, M.A.. 1122

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOBALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comfort and separate Blocks Moderate charges Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT, knowing joint stock companies accounts and English correspondence. Apply Box No. 485, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER at Andheri. Write or apply in person to Dr. GHASWALA, Andheri, between 9 and 11 a.m. 1127

WANTED—CLERKS for an Exchange Bank. Salary according to qualifications. Only those experienced in bank routine need apply to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1121

WANTED—An able DYER and BLEACHER for up-country Mill. None but experienced need apply giving terms to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1128

WANTED—A HINDU TYPIST on a pay of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1131

WANTED—A LADY TUTOR for a Hindu girl intending to appear for Matriculation Examination next year. Second Language Sanskrit. Apply to Box No. 488, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1098

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—EXPERIENCED PARSEE GODOWN-KEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT CLERK. Apply to Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

WANTED—A COMPETENT MANAGER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1083

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT and CLERKS with thorough experience of share business line. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1133

WANTED—A HINDU L. M & S.. one having private dispensary need not apply. Apply to the Hon. Joint SECRETARIES. Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Mulji Jetha Market Hall, within eight days. 1115

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ARTS or COMMERCE GRADUATES as Assistants in a big Joint Stock Company. Apply with particulars to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1132

WANTED—AGENTS in Bombay for Import and Export business of every description; best terms to suitable parties. For particulars write to Box No. 499, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1126

WANTED—GUARANTEED BROKERS for Bombay by an Import and Export concern. Deposit required. Only Capitalists need apply to Box No. 498. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1125

WANTED—MOTOR DRIVER one knowing mechanical works. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1054

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CAPITALIST, who can invest Rs. 30,000 and over, in a safe profitable and going concern. Apply making appointment for a personal interview to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1139

WANTED—A smart GUJARATI HINDU knowing English Account-keeping and correspondence for a mofussil firm. One with knowledge of Press and Gin Factories Accounts preferred. Apply stating experience and salary required, to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1130

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for a Princess aged 12, Hindu nationality, lodging free, pay Rs. 80 to 100 according to qualifications, promotion on approved service. Apply with reference, etc. to J. R. MURKUTE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Shahpura, Mewar. 1063

WANTED—MATRICULATES and NON-MATRICS should apply with testimonials for the post of a teacher to the undersigned. Pay Rs. 20 p. m. and Rs. 25 p. m., respectively. ANUKULRAI P. KIKANI, Hon. Secretary, Vyavasthapak School Committee Fort Saikad T, V. Rly. 1108

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of English, salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 a month. Only First and Second Class M.A.'s need apply. The applications with testified copies of testimonials, stating age, previous experience, etc., should reach before the 10th December, 1917, The HONORARY SECRETARY, Hindu College, DELHI. 1037

WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER to take responsible position as Clerk of important works including blasting, excavation, stone and brick masonry, cement concrete, and building work, etc., on large scale. Applications will be considered from only such men as have held similar position and present unquestionable credentials and references. Apply Box No. 492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1107

WANTED—For Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland Limited, in British Central Africa:—A smart OFFICE CLERK with knowledge of Railway Stores Bookkeeping. Must also be a good typist. Salary Rs. 150 per month. A PARSEE LOCOMOTIVE FITTER to take charge of Running Sheds at Out-stations. Salary Rs. 195 per month. An INDIAN BOILER MAKER. Salary Rs. 150 per month. TERMS.—Three years' agreement, free return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1084

SITUATION WANTED.

EDUCATED PARSI LADY wants TUITIONS or companionship. Apply to Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 979

WANTED—PRIVATE TUITIONS, morning or evening by a Graduate (Second Language, Sanskrit). Apply to Box No. 482, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED—Spare Time Accounts, work or Corresponding work, morning or evening, by a Hindu Youth, a Public Accountant, who has experience of all sorts of Accounts of twelve years, and also well up in Typewriting, has passed the University Previous and L.C.C. Accountancy Examination. Apply to Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1047

WANTED.

WANTED—One thousand maunds COUNTRY SOAP within eight days. Apply with rates to Box No. No. 491, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1106

MEDICAL OFFICER stationed in Punjab is desirous of mutual transfer with another Medical Officer in Bombay. Please write to Box No. 494, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1112

WANTED OFFERS.—English Asbestos Sheets, 40in. by 40in.. 1/16in., 3/32in., 1/8in., 3/16in., 1/4in.. 3/8in., 1/2in., 5/8in., 2 crates of each size, each of 5 cwts. Apply Box No. 495. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1117

WANTED—CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000 to start Monopoly Motor Service, having best prospects Apply Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1015

WANTED—A Sound CAPITALIST as AGENTS' PARTNER, who can invest a considerable sum in floating a large and profitable Limited Concern. Apply to Box No. 481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1078

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

BOILERS Second-hand, 30ft. by 7ft., 26ft. by 6ft., 20ft. by 6ft. One steam Engine to drive 70 gins FOR SALE. Apply PLATT COY, Two Tanks, Bombay. 1044

FOR SALE—An English pair, aged but serviceable and very showy. Apply Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

FOR SALE—Couple body two seated DEDION BOUTON DYNAMO, Electric Light. Rs. 7,500. Apply K. K. KAPADIA, 73, Malabar Hill. 1134.

FOR SALE—Nelsons Chemical Works PHENYLE in different packings. For samples and particulars apply to NORMAN NELSON & Co., 54, Apollo Street, Bombay. 1046

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 659

TWO ICE PLANTS FOR SALE—Two Ice Plants, complete with engine and boiler are available FOR SALE, being removed to make room for a bigger Ice Plant. For further particulars apply to RAI SAHEB LALLA PUNNA LALL, Rais and Mill Owner, Ambala. 913

FOR SALE—Good Opportunity for Cigarette Manufactures. Cigarette Papers in Bobbins—pink, white and chocolate and cigarette making machines for power. For price and particulars apply to:—INDIAN COMMERCIAL BUREAU, Bhabha Building, Princess Street, Bombay. 1041

FOR SALE—Offers are invited for the purchase of half share of the vendor in a valuable property at Altamount Road, consisting of a bungalow, stable and outhouses, and a large compound, etc., measuring about 23,000 square yards. For particulars apply to DR. MANGALDAS RANGILDAS ENGINEER, No. 20, Cavel, Kalkadevi Post, Bombay. 1129

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—From 1st January, 2nd floor House No. 142, Opp. Prince's Dock, fan and lights, for Europeans. Apply sharp DINSHAW MERWAN on premises. 1116

LONAVLA HOTEL ROOMS TO LET—Furnished, unfurnished. monthly, yearly. Excellent situation. Apply PROPRIETOR, Lonavla. 1005

TO LET.—Two commodious office rooms and one entire flat of Old Police Court Building, Hornby Road, next to Evans Fraser. Apply 4th Floor, same Building. 1113

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A Whole House open on all sides, opposite the Offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Fort, suitable for offices, banks or residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 493, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1111

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.—One large square handsome PLOT at Saunders Road, suitable for Cinema or Theatre, just close to the tram. TO BE LET. Apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1137

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

COPIES of the Catalogue Price Re. 1 and a book on Household Recipes and Tips Price As. 8 can be forwarded V.P.P. to those that require them.

These books will afford all information in regard to the purchase and use of Foods and Household Requisites of Indian Production.

J. E. JACKSON,
888 Honorary Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

THE ONE RUPEE NOTE.
NOTE NO. 000001.

HAS BEEN PRESENTED by H. E. the GOVERNOR for sale for the benefit of the Exhibition funds.

An offer of Rs. 500 has already been received. The Committee invite offers of any sum over Rs. 500.

Offers should be sent in writing, to the HONORARY SECRETARY at the Town Hall and will be received upto 8 p.m. on SATURDAY, 8th instant.

AN UNIQUE CURIO.

J. E. JACKSON,
888. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION,

FOR SALE AT THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

TWO POPULAR SIDE SHOWS.

THE "TOPSY TURVY HOUSE," complete as at present working in the Exhibition and the illusion known as "THE SPHINX."

Both of these Side Shows have attract much attention during the past week and should prove a good investment to Travelling Showmen, etc.

Offers to be sent by 8 p.m. WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, to THE HON. SECY., The Exhibition, Town Hall, Bombay. 888

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certain number of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 50 each, which were claimable by the Shareholders in the Maharaja of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, under the terms of an Agreement of the 20th February, 1894, whereby the Company took over the property and assets of the last mentioned Company, still remain unissued. Any persons interested in such unissued Shares are invited to apply to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company No. 9, Bank Street, Bombay. And notice is hereby also given that failing application for the said shares or any of them by persons able to prove their title thereto within six months, the said Shares will be issued and disposed of for the benefit of the Company.

By Order of the Board.
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents,
The Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bank Street,
Bombay, 4th December, 1917. 1135

NOTICE.

S. S. "UME MARU."

IN continuation of my advertisement dated 22nd November, 1917. Consignees, as well as shippers of export cargo, interested, are now requested to sign the General Average Bond, to declare the value of their goods, and to deposit 2 per cent. thereon for contribution towards General Average.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
1087 Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Ready-money House." 1003

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 18th Dividend of Rs. 25 per share will be paid (on production of share certificates) to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 24th November, 1917, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1917, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. and on Saturdays from 12 noon to 1-30 p.m. (B.T.)

By order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay, 29th November, 1917. 1021

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned under an agreement dated 1st June, 1917, had two annas share in the nett profits of the business of export and ready cotton incidental thereto of the firm of K. H. Kayani and Co., in remuneration for my services. I have by notice dated 21st November 1917, addressed to Khimji Hirji Kayani, severed my connection with the said firm. I have no longer any connection with the said firm, and any person dealing with it will do so on that footing.

JIVRAJ ANANDJI,
1140. Clive Road, Mandvi.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

"OUR DAY" MEETING: WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1917.

AS there appears to be a doubt as to how the Totalizators will be conducted on this day, I am directed to say that all Totalizators WIN and PLACE, will be conducted on the usual lines, viz., 10 per cent. will be deducted as usual, and fractions.

There will be NO FURTHER DEDUCTIONS of any sort.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1917. 1124

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AHMED ALLARAKHIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages and tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 132 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 65, New No. 7383, Old Survey No. 1026, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8037, Street No. 182, 184 and 186 which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Bhendi Bazar Road, on or towards the West formerly by a passage and common to the premises now under description and to the premises formerly belonging to the Haji Noor Mahomed and now by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sahabudin Toongakha then of Dumkhun Canji and now of Keshavji Deokaran and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Cassam Kootar then of Sceripate Kuchra and now of Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons.

Dated this 4th day of Dec. 1917.

AMIN & DESAI,
1143. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ERUCHSHAW DADABHOY KARANJIA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. MADHOWJI THAKERSEY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Jambulwadi Lane, of Kalbadevi Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 743 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 487, New No. 2473, Old Survey No. 4/1214 and New Survey No. 2/6 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2452 to 2457 and Street Nos. 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property known as Prag Mahal, on or towards the west by another property of the vendor partly by the property formerly of Dhunjibhai Framji Billimoria and partly by the property formerly of Jamsetji Merwanji Aria, on or towards the north by Jambulwady Lane and on or towards the south by the property known as Prag Mahal.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1917.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
1141 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARABSHAW BOMANJI DUBASH, of Bombay Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (plot No. 4 on the Vendor's Napean Sea Road Estate) originally of Pension and Tax and Quit and Ground Rent tenure and now redeemed containing by admeasurement 1420 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Napean Sea Road, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector under Old No. 573 and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey Nos. 3/ and 4/7139 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 3, on or towards the West by Plot No. 5, on or towards the North by the proposed road and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Haroon Sidick.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1069

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that from and after the 1st of Kartak Sud Samvat 1974 the share of Arjun Khimji in the business carried on in the name of Arjun Khimji & Co. is DISSOLVED and from and after that date the only partners in the said firm are Tejpal Nursey and Parshotum Arjun and the Estate of Arjun Khimji has nothing to do with the same.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1917.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
1133 Solicitors, High Court.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAMODAR RAMCHANDRA GOKHARKAR has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure, land or ground since redeemed together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Mahadeo Shanker Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 118 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3546, and Street Nos. 24-26 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 127, New No. 994, Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 2/8166 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a passage and the house of Sorabji Godawala and Manekji Sorabji; on or towards the West by Mahadeo Shet Lane; on or towards the North by the house of Keshav Mahadeo Shet; and on or towards the South by the house of Satyabhamabai, widow of Ramchandre Sakharam, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA
and GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED & UNCLAIMED GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Coy. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge, the following booked consignments at the risk of the owners:—

14 bags cottonseed forming part of 700 bags booked from Bodeli to Carnac Bridge Inv. 35 R. R. No. 8741 of 12-6-17 consigned by Ishwarlal Jagjiwandas to self and delivery effected by Jethabhai Virji.

29 bags grain forming part of 38 bags booked under Barnagar to Carnac Bridge Inv. 160 R. R. 47222 of 18-7-17 consigned by Misrilal N. to Velji Kanji.

Also

A number of unclaimed bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, DEPOT PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, 1917, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, old and new files, hoop iron, trolly wheels, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. cutting and scrap and rubber pipes, vacuum pipes, clocks and watches, bells, leather belts, hammers, augers, locks, glass globes, motor tyres, rachet braces, type with boxes and ink ribbons, ink bottles, acid jars empty, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within one month from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO, EX. S. S. "INDIA," LATE S. S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th December, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Town Custom House, Fort, the following uncleared and unrealised cargo of the above vessel.

3 cases sweatmeats.
1 bale cotton piece-good.
1 case linen cloth.
10 cases exercise books.
1 case insect powder.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 5th December, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1917, at 3 p.m. at their sale Rooms 21, Medows Street by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor.

A big ruby and two strings of pearls.
2 diamond rings.
1 diamond necklace.

The jewellery can be inspected by intending purchaser at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagee between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. on 24 hours previous notice and will be on view at the room of the undersigned on the day of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctio...
Bombay, 5th December, 1917.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

22, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADAR, KUMBHARWADA.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Bhowram Mukundji the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1917, sell the undermentioned property by public auction on the premises on account and at the risk of Atmaram Narsoo Govand and Tookaram Narsoo Govand the Surviving mortgagors and the heirs and representatives of Narsoo Luxmon Govand and Luxman Narsoo Govand the deceased mortgagors pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of June, 1907, and made between the said Narsoo Luxmon Govand and Luxmon Narsoo Govand (since deceased) of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that undivided one-fourth part of share of the mortgagors in all that piece of parcel of land or oart with the messuages tenement or dwelling house hereditaments premises standing thereon situate and being at Dadar Kumbharwada without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,142 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 420 New No. 4204, Old Survey No. 421 and New Survey No. 1/1863 assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G. Ward No. 3283 and Street No. 747 and bounded on the East by the property of Doming DeSouza, on the West by apublic passage on the North by the property of Doming Braz Pereira and on the South by the porperty of Andrew DeSouza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL GOLD & SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Advocate General vs. Soni Bapalal Narandas.

Pursuant to the consent decree herein dated the 27th August, 1917, and under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver herein. Messrs. BENNETT and Company will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their rooms at 22, Apollo Street Fort, very valuable Pearl, Gold and Silver Ornaments, herein such as Pearl Nose Ring, Pearl and Ruby necklace, Pearl Lavangia Gold Bangles one gold ring set with 10 diamonds and 5 rubies, one Gold Ring with 3 Saphires Silver Lotas, Silver goongries, Silver Shankla's Silver Kandora, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Black waler mare, 7 years, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A ONCE FAMOUS RACE HORSE.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. G. Baldock, & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 9-30 a.m., (S.T.), at Messrs. Boldock's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla:—

A once Famous Race Horse "Monobell" by Positano Corronade, 15—2¼ height. The horse has run very well in Australia and has run well in India. He ran second in A. J. C. Derby as a three-year old.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS PROPERTY WILL NOW BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND, AT PAREL TANK ROAD EITHER IN ONE LOT OR IN SEPARATE PLOTS.

Suit No. 396 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver here, on Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1917, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot, or in separate plots:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the town and island of Bombay containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283-2423, and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey Number admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1-2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia on or towards the East by the Hindu cemetery, on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu cemetery divided into 19 different plots of different areas as described hereunder, and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection at the Office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

PLOTS IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Plot No 1	1026-66 sq. yds.
Plot No. 2	942-66 sq. yds.
Plot No. 3	928-92 sq. yds.
Plot No. 4	804-02 sq. yds.
Plot No 5	751-69 sq. yds.
Plot No. 6	725-76 sq. yds.
Plot No. 7	552-76 sq. yds.
Plot No. 8	660-89 sq. yds.
Plot No. 9	660-89 sq. yds.
Plot No. 10	709-66 sq. yds.
Plot No. 11	808-85 sq. yds.
Plot No. 12	1274-34 sq. yds.
Plot No. 13	1002-78 sq. yds.
Plot No. 14	670-73 sq. yds.
Plot No. 15	660-89 sq. yds.
Plot No. 16	560-89 sq. yds.
Plot No. 17	589-13 sq. yds.
Plot No. 18	701-49 sq. yds.
Plot No. 19	761-11 sq. yds.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors at "Cooks" Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th December, 1914.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ... keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first ... of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be ... tered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their ... sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- ... MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NORTH-BROOK STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 193 of 1915.

Gangabai widow .....Plaintiff.

v/s.

Vithal Manhour Chawn and another .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for the 1st Defendant Vithal Manoher Chawan, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises in pursuance of the authority contained in the consent order dated 30th July 1917, in the above suit, the immoveable property situate at North-Brook Street, outside the Fort of Bombay hereunder described.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at North-Brook Street outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 188 square yard and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2066, New No. 9187, Old Survey No. 353 and New Survey No. 5052 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under C Ward No. 7763 and Street Nos 72-74 and 76 and bounded on or towards the East by the North-Brook Street and on or towards the West North and South by Sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee, Attorneys for the vendor at their Office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Piece Goods, Furniture, Pianos, and other Articles for Auction Sale at Messrs. MEHTA & Co.'s Rooms on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, will be received by them till this evening.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in ½lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—

Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th & WEDNESDAY, the 12th & TUESDAY, the 18th and WEDNESDAY the 19th each day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Co. Goods Depot at Bori Bunder the following consisting of unclaimed goods and parcels such as cinematograph machine, hardware, machinery part, cotton bale F. P., C. P. Goods, gas cylinders, bicycles, butter, ghees, sugar, grain, ten English and Country medicines, dry colour, saddle, haberdashery blankets, holdalls, motor tyres and lanterns, cement, umbrellas, trunks, boxes, brass copper and aluminium ware, old clothing, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th December, 1917.

TO LOVERS OF FINE ARTS.

UNRESERVED SALE.

A Unique Collection of Artware and Curios of China and Japan

CONSISTING OF

fine examples of Ivory Carving and Tusks; skilled Works of Chiselled Bronze and Brass; Antique Satsuma; Old Colissone; beautiful works of embroidery; silver gold lacquered and inlaid articles; Damascene Works

INCLUDING

an old Mandarin Collar of Jade and King Fisher's feathers; one Gold Damascene Pagoda, a pair of Cloisoone vases of exceptionally large size, one Gold Lacquered saddle and other Works of Old Arts

WILL BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE
ON MONDAY THE 17th DECEMBER 1917.

On View three days before the Sale from 11 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

SALE AT 3 P. M.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

21, MEDOWS STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

Thousands will flock to-night to see the

GRAND OPENING NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE.

of the world-renowed, the first and most successful
Indian Lady Sandow

MISS TARABAI

and her wonderful interesting troupe of 50 **Philippine** and **Indian Artists,** both male and female comprising her

FAMOUS CIRCUS

Miss Tarabai's feats of strength are the most wonderful, startling and marvellous. Apart from its startling interest the performance certainly has its Educational value.

All her feats are extraordinay unique—you must simply see them to admire them!

EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

at the spacious grand tent near **Grant Road, Station**—one minute walk from the **Tram Terminus.**

Rates of Admission:—Full Box of six seats Rs. **20**; Single seat in a Box, Rs. **4**; Reserve Class, Rs. **3**; First Class, Rs. **2**; Second Class, Rs. **1** and Gallery, Annas **8**.

DON'T MISS THIS RARE TREAT!

Miss Tarabai is to stay in Bombay for a very short time only.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P M.

EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

The Super-sensational Serial

THE

"IRON CLAW"

"IRON CLAW"

To-morrow at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

SANDFORD

The Great Entertainer at the Piano.

THE MAN WITH MANY VOICES

THE MODERN HARRY FRAGSON.

Hear Sandford's Wonderful Double Voice Vocalism.

In selections from a repertoire of over 300 items.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

PATHE PRESENTS

The Eminent American Star

EDWARD ARDEN

in the

IRON HEART
IRON HEART
IRON HEART

A GOLD ROOSTER

Play in 5 Acts.

A Magnificent Story of a

STRONG MAN

and

THE GLITTERING SOCIETY and WEALTH

OF THE IDLE RICH

PRODUCED REGARDLESS

OF

EXPENSE

EMPIRE

Comedies.

IN FULL SWING

THE SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT SERIAL

"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE"

is daily drawing large crowds at every show

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road—opposite Cama Baug.)

First six parts of this mighty and powerful Serial of 35,000f eet is shown this week. Every part is full of thrills and exciting events of daring adventures!

Commence seeing this Serial right from the beginning.

ALSO THE LATEST.

GAUMONT GAZETTE

and a Screeming Comic film.

TIME AND HALF PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

MLLE. STACIA NAPIERKOWSKA

The celebrated Russian Dancer

IN

A highly emotional Drama entitled

"THE MYSTERIOUS"

in 4 Acts.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest.

"JAILED"

Starlight Comic.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

TIME—7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 &10

POPULAR PICTURES.

"THE DEVIL'S PAY DAY"

A splendid drama of society life in New York

"WANTED A HUSBAND"

A comic story of a man who was substituted for the real husband.

PATHE GAZETTE

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1 and Ans. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

COMING SHORTLY.

THE MOST NOTABLE ATTRACTION OF THE TIMES

COL. FILLIS'

GIGANTIC SHOW

Presenting a Powerful CIRCUS COMBINATION ANIMAL KINGDOM AND WILD WEST SHOW.

On the stage, without any deviation.

LOOK OUT FOR THE OPENING.

SEE THE

MARVELLOUS MOVING MARIONETTES:

AT THE

ELDORADO

The most wonderful picture of its kind shown in Bombay.

A DECIDED NOVELTY.
A PLEASING SURPRISE.

We guarantee you have never seen anything like it before.

ALSO SHOWING

"VERMILION ROSES"

A dramatic Itala production of intense interest.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.
A ROARING COMIC.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

ELDORADO

CINEMA.

LAMINGTON ROAD. Tel. No. 1304

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT OF
PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

presents

Tom Melbourne's

REVUE AND COMEDY CO.
including
TOM AND EILEEN MELBOURNE
MISSES ROSIE & PEGGY CASTELLO
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
IN A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
THE

GIRLS HE LOVED

SEE THE
GIRLS FROM ENGLAND, SPAIN FRANCE, JAPAN & BOMBAY
AND DON'T FAIL TO SEE

TOM MELBOURNE

AS THE BACHELOR.

The Musical Comedy will be preceded by a Pot Pourri of songs. Burlesques, etc., by the various artistes.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY
3 MUSICAL PLAYLETS 3
THE JOSS MAN, THE BROKEN MIRROR
AND
TOM MELBOURNE
AT
"OUR DAY" EXHIBITION

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME

Never before in the history of filmdom in Bombay has such a production been shown. We very strongly recommend all

TO SEE

this best monkey film ever screened in India or anywhere out of India

CHUMS

a four reel Italian film production
FEATURING
the genuine world-famous man-monkey

CONSUL III

who has been rightly called by all as
THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN OF THE ANIMAL WORLD.

It is being shown every day
AT
7, 8-45 10-30.
with the usual half rates
at that popular cinema theatre

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

The most Sensational Jump ever shown on the Screen.

Terrific Detonation and Destruction of the Cavern of Death.

Providing Revolutionists with Arms: In Second Grand Instalment of 8,000 feet.

"NEAL OF THE NAVY"

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA.

From Saturday, 1st December.

PRICES HALF AS USUAL.

Sat. and Sun. Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417.

REMEMBER

SATURDAY NEXT

picture version of the great novel.

"DAWN"

BY

H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Near Crawford Market.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Dec 3rd.

			Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			..
" " Sales of East Indian			50
" " Imports			4,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value			22.47
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis			32 20 Unchgd
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.		29.27
	Mar.		28.98
	May		28.76
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.		27.83
	March		27.77

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec 3rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.70—10
February	..
March	22.62—11
April	
May	22.58—11

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Dec	21.32
Dec.-Jan.	21.17
Jan.-Feb.	21.07
Feb.-Mar.	20.98
March-April	20.89 —10
April-May	20.81
May-June.	20.73
June-July.	20.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Dec 3rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	22 62—18
February	22.60—19
March	22.53—20
April.	22.50—21
May	22.47—22

Old Contracts.

Dec	21.22
Dec.-Jan.	21.07
Jan.-Feb.	20.97
Feb.-Mar.	20.88
March-April.	20.79 —20
April-May.	20.71
May-June.	20.63
June-July.	20.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 3rd.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	31.95
March	31.55 +25
May	31.45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec 3rd.

M G. Bengal	Good		17.52
"	Fully Good		17.77
"	Fine		18.02
" No 1 Oomra	Good		18 71
" "	Fully Good		18 96
" "	Fine		19.15
" Broach	Good		21.14
" "	Fully Good		21.32
" "	Fine		21.50
" Scinde	Good		17 52
" "	Fully Good		17 77
" "	Fine		18 02

Unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, Dec. 4.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Good Broach was quoted nominally this morning Rs. 535. The tone of the Marwari bazaar on opening was easier and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 530, but with more sellers than buyers the rate quickly gave way to Rs. 524. At this price buyers came out and the rate advanced to Rs. 527, but again declined to Rs. 525. Business in Five Khamgaon Akola January was also done at Rs. 525 Association terms shrdlu shrdlm Good Broach was done at Rs. 523, and later on at Rs. 520½, the market closing quiet at Rs. 520. A fair business has been done.

Ready cotton is easier and there has been a moderate demand by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M,

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		520
Fine Hingan shat Wardah	January		552
" Nagpur Kamptl	"		550
" Khamgaon Akola	"		522
" Khandelsh	"		495
" Muthia	"		450
" Bengal	"		435
Fully Good Bengal	"		403

QUOTATIONS 2-30 P, M,

NEW CROP.

Broach	April		519
Bengal Fully Good	January		401
Akola	January		522

MIA MAHOMED HAJI AN MAHOMED CHOTANI.

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY CONTRACTOR.

SHIP CHANDLERS, TIMBER & HARDWARE MERCHANT.

Keeps a Very Large Stock of :—

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes.

Canvas Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas, English and Japanese.

Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers.

Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening.

By. Edgar Allens.

BEST ENGLISH LEATHER BELTING BY GEO. ANGUS.

SCREWS, AUGERS, ENGLISH MILD STEEL PLATES, MARINE GLUE, ETC, ETC, ETC.

GODOWN AND OFFICE AT SEWRIE BUNDER,

BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 963.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 4TH DECEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	449	417		1-25 January
M G. Sind Punjab.	435			"
M.G. Wardha	558			"
M. G. Nagpore	556			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	528			"
M.G. Khandeish	500			"
M.G. Muthia	500			"
M.G. Broach			529	1-25 April.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange

COLABA, 4th Dec., 1917, at 5 p m

Growths	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	..	433	..	402	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	419	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	433	448	..	1/25th Jan 18
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G.)	..	521	..	..	1/25th Jan 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	553	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	555	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	520	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	488	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 3rd December:—

Cotton	8,532 bales.	
Wheat	28,188 cwts	
Linseed	3 646	
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc	732	
Gingellyseed	564	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	223	"
Castorseed	3,129	"
Rice	26,529	"
Myrrabollar s	493	
Cottonseed	4,418	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	701	"
Jowar	36	
Maize	2,737	"
Barley		

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 22nd.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs as p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	49 0 0	7 6 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	48 8 0	7 6 0
" Karachi Bangla	48 8 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 5 0	7 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 9 0	7 15 0
" Thin	7 4 0	7 10 0
Teaseed, White 85.15	55 0 0	11 0 0
" Gajar 75.25	46 0 0	10 0 0
" Black	45 0 0	8 8 0
" Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	7 12 0
Vowraseed	4 10 0	4 14 0
Castorseed	47 0 0	9 8 0

Forward:	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	6 13 3

BULLION.

The silver market is steady.
Bar Gold 27-14-6.
Sovereign 17-4-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 101-4.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 101-8.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1-4 31-32.
Bank demand drafts 1-5 1-32.
3 Months sight Credits 1-5 13-32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 208.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 294½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York. Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2-7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces. 69½.
3 per cent. Small pieces. 58.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months notice. 80.
4 per cent. Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 78.
Municipal short dated 80.

City improvement Trust 60 Years Jan-July 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93½.
Sanitary 92½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay. 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened weak and there was a decline in the price of all the mill shares but at the close there was a recovery due to bears covering sales. In the new market also a fair amount of business was put through in weaving mill shares chiefly in davids and standard mill shares. The market was fairly steady and at the close the tone was uncertain.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,165, Swan 570, Swadeshi 2,000, Simplex 972-8, Shapurji 155, Pearls 667-8, Madhavjee 2,350, Luxmi Cotton 1,600, Indore Malwa 407-8, Indian Bleeching 235, Finlays 470, Fazulbhoys 877-8, Davids 667-8, Currimbhoys 440, Crescents 275, Century 475, Nagpurs 2,680, Bombay United 887-8, Advance 1,020, Katni Ordy 292-8, Deferred 1,500, Tata Ordy 253-12, Deferreds 1,135, Bombay Burma 1,655, and Tata Hydro 1,180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards, 2-172-8, Simplex, 975, Pearls 677-8 Indore Malwa 405, Indian Bleching 237-8, Finlays 472-8, Fazulbhoys 882-8, Davids 670, Currimbhoys 437-8, Crescents 277-8, Century 450, Nagpurs, 2,700, Bombay. United 885, Tata Dferred 1,150, Bombay Steam 297-8.

CALCUTTA HARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Market opened dull with very little inquiry for either jute mill shares or coal shares. The threatened action of Coal Controller in regard to second and third class coals had stupifying effect upon market and there were in consequence very few buyers of coal shares. Jute mill shares suffered a further drop. Excitement was in Industrial section when Howrah Oils in response to strong buying moved up to Rs. 71-8. Following sales took places:—

Coal:—Kasta 2-12, 3 p.; Phularitand 11. 11-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 488; Auckland (ord) 305; Barnagore (ord) 118, 119, 121, 118; Budge Budge (ord) 435, 440; Clive (ord) 186 to 191, 187; Dalhousie (ord) 435, 437-8; Fort William (ord 245, 250; Howrah (ord) 358; Kamarhatty (ord) 392 to 408, 406, 401; Lawrence (ord) 407-8; Lansdowne (ord) 255, 260, 256; Northbrook (ord) 40, 41; Waverly 9-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal-Nagpur Cotton (ord) 168, 170; Bengal Flour 236, 238; Behar Oil 20-8, 21; Cawnpur Sugar (ord) 188, 189; Ganges Rope 425; Howrah Oil 70, 71-8; James Glendye 16-8 16-12; Kalyanpur Lime 15-12, 16; Ryam Sugar 15-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-4 to 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-10 to 69-14.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 30th Nov. 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs.	
" Paid up	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,60,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	3,57,02,000
Sundries	4,33,000
Total Rs.	3,87,95,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities		53,12,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		1,14,26,000
Bills Discounted		76,48,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered		51,000
Sundries		2,56,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds. Debentures, etc		1,41,02,000
Total Rs.		3,87,95,000

FATALITY ON BOARD A SHIP.

CAUSED BY BREAKING OF A SLING.

The Deputy Coroner. Mr. A. R. King, concluded the inquest touching the death of Nizam Khan Bahadur Khan, a dock labourer, injured by the breaking of a sling while working on a ship's hold on 16th November. Ajab Pherozekhan, a dock labourer, examined said that he was removing and stacking bags of flour in the hold of the steamer when twelve bags of flour lowered by a sling suddenly tumbled down and he moved aside but three were struck by them pinning one down who was the deceased. Witness did not know how the rope broke. The next witness, John Clur, said that he got the rope from the Chief Officer of the vessel as usual and found it in order. Such a rope when new would hold 4½ tons. If the rope struck against anything it might be cut a little. If it struck against the hatchway while holding about two tons of load it would give way. He considered the rope used in this case was good enough for the purpose.

The jury returned a verdict of death from bags of flour falling on the deceased in the hold of a steamer in consequence of a sling breaking accidentally and added that in their opinion more care should be taken to ensure strong ropes being used for slinging heavy weights on steamers.

MOTORCAR DASHES INTO HANDCART

A BOY THROWN INTO DRAIN.

On Monday while going up Walkeshwar Road. Motor Car No. 870 driven by one Sitaram Tukaram, swered to the extreme right of the road opposite the Bhatia Sanatorium and dashed into a handcart taken down the road on the proper side by two lads named Mahadev Gopal and Sadashiv Laxman. One of the boys, named Mahadeo fell as a result into the open drain by the side of the road and was found unconscious when picked up. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment.

CRUELTY TO PIGS.

Yesterday, before the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, presided over by Mr. R. N. Ranina, at the Mazagon Court, Agent No. 3 of the B. S. P. C. A., charged Govind Mahadoo and Vishnoo Baloo with carrying six pigs over a pole suspended by the legs. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined them Rs. 5, each.

SANTI OIL.

To be used externally.

Guaranteed sure, genuine and permanent cure for Nervous Debility of any nature and standing whatever may be the cause, this oil acts as a marvel, restores natural vigor and also rejuvenates old men. For particulars apply to:—

The "Health Home," P. O. Samta, Bengal. (Dept. B 2.)

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotations nett to buyers
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	10	Sept.-Oct.	18%	300
Alliance Bank	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	320
Bk of BarodaRs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	10% X.D.	76
Bank of Bombay	500	..	17%	1,550
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July.	17%	1,470
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	8%	70
Bank of Madras	500	..	12%	1,120
Central Bank Rs. 35	50	..	7%	38
Central Co-op. Bk.	50	..	6%	46
Standard Bk. { O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	30
{ P 50	100	do.	Nil.	20
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	Sept.-Oct	15%	880
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	8%	68
Mercantile Bank £12½ A	25	Mar.-Dec	12%	£231/4
£12½ B	25	do.	12%	£24
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk	£ 125	..	33⅓	£74
National Bank £12½	£25	..	16%	£42

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

AhmedabadAdvance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		1,62
Bhiwani Cotton Mill	100	..	7%		100
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil.	..		640
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar.-Sep.	35	X.D.	1,175
Bombay United	250	..	40		887/8
Bradbury Mill	250	..	..		630
Century	100	Mar.-Sep.	15	X.D.	475
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	80		2,680
Central India P	500	May.-Nov.	5%	X. D.	360
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		400
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	55		1,390
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60		680
Crescent	100	do.	12		275
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	20	X.D.	440
David	250	do.	15		667/8
Edward Sassoon	200	May.-Nov.	10		230
Emperor Edward	500	..	25		575
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.	50	X.D.	877/8
Framji Petit	1,000	May	40		1,440
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	25		470
Gold Mohur	500	..	25		280
Globe	100	..	Nil.		77/8
Hindustan	1,000	..	50		820
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50		1,000
Indian Dyeing	100	do.	15		230
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	25		420
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	50		800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	35		407/8
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		70
J wraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		360
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	150		1,420
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50		995
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec.	100		2,700
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sep.	50	X.D	1,055
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	100		1,100
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	150		2,300
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50		2,500
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar-Sept.	60		2,050
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		150
Morarji Gocouldas	1,000	..	60		2,900
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	8		300
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom.	530
New Great Eastern	200	..	12		315
New City of Bom.	250	Apl.-Oct.	25		850
Pearl	250	..	25	X.D	637/8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	14		310
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.		200
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		450
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	20	X. D.	325
Sholapore	1,000	do.	270		6,700
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	Nil.		156
Simplex	500	June-Dec.	50	X.D	972/8
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept	100	X.D.	2,165
Swan	250	Oct.	20	X.D	570
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	90		2000
Tata Mill { O	500	400	..		89
{ P.	500	400	50		425
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	X.D.	2,200
Union	1,030	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	78	nom.	400
Western India { P.	500	..	70		470
	1 000	..	25	X.D.	587/8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½%		93
Amritsar Patti	100	do.	6½%	X.D.	112
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do.	6 %	X.D	530
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par	980
*Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July.	4 %		93
*Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4½%		80
Guzerat	100	Jan.-June.	4½%		84
Hosiarpur Doab	100	do.	4½%		94
Mandra Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	5 %	X.D	76
Pachora Jamur Rs 75	100	Jan.-July.	4 %		85
Sara Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	4 %		80
Sialkot Narowal	100	Apl.-Oct.	5 %		97
*Sind Light	100	July.-Dec.	7 %		120
Tapti Valley	500	Mar.-Aug.	7½%		523
Upper Sind Light	100	Jan.-July	6 %	X.D	90

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Akba	750	May.	260		5,700
Albert Kurranches	1,000	Nov.	46		850
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	6		190
Bellary Pre s	200	..	15		205
Broach City	200	Oct.	20		120
Fort	275	Nov.	50		700
Godavery Valley	100	..	6		40
Harvey and Sadapat	500	July.	40		625
Hindustan P.& M.	250	..	..		145
Hingolee	100	Sept.	6		105
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10		110
Jumna Ging& P. Co	1,000	..	7		705
Kurrachee Press	500	Jan.	40		550
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.		335
Mahmudpura Cta.	125	..	7		100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.		125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.		20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15		225
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	80		850
New Mofussil Co	400	Nov.	50		775
New Berar	500	Oct.	40		470
New Prince of Wales	400	do.	50	X D.	700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.		855
Surat City	200	Oct.	16		175
Volkart U.P.Co., Ltd.	500	Sept.	30		500
Vatdwan G.P.	150	..	..		100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Jan.-May	100		1 120
All-India U.Co ,Rs20	100	Aug.	Rs. 1		
Amankus	5	..	Rs. 2		7
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	nom	
Badhan Fi e	70	June	3		90
Baroda Tra u Co.	190	..	Nil.		45
Brick and Tile	80	..	..		100
Bri. Bur ma Pt.	5	Mar.-Oct.	6		8/4
Bombay Burma	125	Jan.-Aug.	15d.		1,060
B. E.S. &T. Co.Ltd. O	200	Feb.-Aug.	6%		367/8
P	10	..	10		100
Fombay Ice	40	..	Rs. 2		17
Bombay Flour	500	Jan.-Aug	120		1,310
Bc. Land & Bldgs.	400	..	25		380
Bombay Steam { O	200	Mar.-Sept	12		307/8
Navigation { P	200	Feb.-Oct.	%	X.D	235
Bundi Cement Co.	10	Nov.-Oct.	..		24
Central M.Co., Ltd	10	April.	5/10		45
City of Bo. BldgsCo.	500	Dec.-Jan	25		350
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	..		120
Empire Life Rs. 50	500	..	Nil.		325
The Eastern { O.	£1	Nil	Nil.		16/4
Chemical Co. { D.	2s	Nil.	Nil.		30
Indian Cement Co.	200	..	Nil.		315
Katn Cement { O	100	..	9		232/8
{ D	40	..	44/12	X.D.	1,500
{ P.	100	..	7%		197
Ind. Mercantile In., Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	100	Dec	8½%		130
Indian Cotton Oil Co { Old 10	100	Dec.-July	7%		30
{ New					
{ O. Issue	100	Dec.-July	7%		
{ P. 150	200	March.	7%		218
JohnRobert s & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15		200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct	10%		65
Kamr & Co. Rs. 175	200	July	Rs. 16		180
Karachi Lands Rs. 75	200	..	Nil.		100
Marks & Co.	100	July	5%		74
Mackenzie Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 16		225
Marsland Price Co	100	..	4%	nom	30
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%		65
O. Govt., S. Life A. Rs. 60.	200	May.	30%		359
Phillips & Co.	40	July	11		87/8
Ports'a ning Co.	1'000	Sept	45		685
Shivraipur Syndete.	10	..	30%	X.D	50/8
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar.-Aug.	6	nom.	56
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co	100	..	8		100
	75	Sept.	2		
Tata Iron Steel Co.	38	Sept.	15%		253/12-255
Tata Hydro Elec.	150	Mar.-Sept.	185%	Prem	87/8
Tata Iron Steel Def	1'000	Jan.	6%	"	370
" P.	..	..	7%	XD	1135-50
Tata Hydro Deb.	1'000	April-Oct.	..	"	1,130
Com. P.S.	5	May.	7%	"	1,050
Thacker & Co.	52	..	5½%	6% Prem	
Telephone Co.			30%		201
			Rs. 6		755

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, Dec. 4 Rs.
Cash Certificates	7,548-8
Total up to date	24,30,155-4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 6th Vad of Kartik, 1974.
Mahomedan: 19th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 26th of Khordad, 1287.
Jewish: 20th of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of Bombay Exemption Tribunal, 11-0 a.m.

Quadrangular Cricket: Mahomedans v. Hindus, Third day's final match.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye's public lecture on "Proportional Representation." Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency v. Parsis, First Day.

Bombay Natural History Society Meeting of members and their friends at 6, Apollo Street at 6 p.m.

Last Day of food Exhibition and Funny Fair.

Entertainment by pupils of Cathedral High School in aid of "Our Day" fund, Excelsior Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 7.

Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsis, Second Day.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: "Iron Claw" Serial at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: 6-30 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.

Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.

New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand from 6 to 8 p.m. (S T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 8th instant.

Y. M. C, A.

To-morrow, at 9-20 a meeting for Intercession and prayer, in connection with the war, will be held at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, when Rev. H. Ingham will be the leader. A cordial invitation is given to all to attend.

PEERBHOY HAJEE DISPENSARY.

During the month of November, 1917, the patients that were treated in the Bai Moolbhai Peerbhoy Hajee Khoja Dispensary were 833 women and 316 children; the total number of patients being 1,149.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of this Club two lectures will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye on "Proportional Representation," at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, the 1st Lecture being on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), and the second on Friday the 7th instant, at 30 p.m. (S. T.) Sir Narayenrao Chandavarkar will preside. The meetings are open to the public.

INDIAN LIRERAL CLUB.

Under the auspices of this Parel Branch four Magic Lantern lectures were arranged. The first was delivered on the 28th ultimo at Chinchpokli, Peruchi Chawl. It was attended by about 250 persons. The next two lectures took place at Fergusson Road and Byculla on the 1st instant. The average attendance at them was 200. The last lecture was delivered in this Library Hall of the Parel Branch on the 2nd inst by Dr. Desai on the causes of disease, about fifty persons attending it.

OLD OFFENDER GETS 2 YEARS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court one Baboo Yacoob alias Isoof was charged by Inspector Chapman with having stolen Rs. 125 in currency notes on Monday evening from the pocket of one Ali Galib near the National Bank. The accused who was caught in the act and had three previous convictions was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused came out of the prison only about a week ago after undergoing rigorous imprisonment for a period of 15 months for theft of Rs. 1,300.

THEFT OF CLOTHING ARTICLES.

Sub-Inspector Raje charged one Savarkhan and four other Pathans before the same Magistrate with theft of articles of clothing outside No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Docks, of the value of Rs. 54-2-0. The goods were identified as Government property by Captain Rogers. All the accused pleaded not guilty. Accused No. 3, a boy, was discharged, while the others were sentenced each to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A COR ECTION.

Owing to inadvertence the Stall of toilet table, dainty writing desk and useful accessories in the Bombay Exhibition was numbered 7. It should have been No. 17.

LOOK OUT

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MAHOMEDANS LEAD ON FIRST INNINGS.

HINDUS BAT ON A TREACHEROUS WICKET.

WHOLE SIDE DISPOSED OF FOR 195

MAHOMEDANS' SECOND INNINGS.

INTERESTING DAY'S PLAY.

The start in the second day's match between the Hindus and the Mahomedans yesterday, which was made at 11 a.m., was witnessed by much larger crowds than on the previous day. The Hindus resuming their first innings carried their over-night total to 195, seven short of their opponents' total. The latter entering upon their second venture with a favourable balance of seven runs, made 44 runs for 2 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. The game thus remains an open one at the end of the two days' play, and a close fight is expected to-day. The lead gives no material advantage to the Mahomedans, who however stand in this advantageous position that with the wicket getting worse with every hour of play their opponents will have to bat after them on a more treacherous wicket.

The progress of the game yesterday was marked by quite a number of surprises. He would have been put down as a rash prophet who had dared to predict before the commencement of the game yesterday that the Hindus would all be disposed of for a smaller total than their opponents' and that too before the day was over. And yet the unexpected happened, a strong batting side like the Hindus being sent back for 195. The fault was neither the Hindu batsmen's nor the credit entirely of the Mahomedan bowlers. An altogether different reason was at the bottom of the Hindus' batting failure. It was the treacherous condition of the pitch. The Mahomedans are an undoubtedly superior bowling side to their opponents this year but it is also beyond doubt that the Hindus notwithstanding the result of yesterday's game, are a stronger batting side, and their comparative batting failure must have come a surprise to those unaware of the extremely treacherous condition on which they had to bat yesterday.

A TREACHEROUS PITCH.

The wicket played very well indeed on the first day but soon after the start yesterday it showed signs of wearing, and the game had not progressed more than a quarter of an hour when the ball started kicking up in a most awkward fashion. It continued to get worse and worse with the wear and tear of the game and after the luncheon interval the bowlers had the batsmen practically at their mercy. Even batsmen of the stamp of Deodher and Vithal were found to be in considerable difficulty with the bowling, and the batsmen who batted after the luncheon interval deserve no small credit for even what little they were able to do under such difficult circumstances. The Mahomedans in their second innings yesterday laboured under the same difficulties as the Hindus and their fairly good total of 44 for 2 wickets was due more to the faulty Hindu fielding than to their own skill with the bat. It is an irony of fate that Bombay, the cricketing centre of India should be without a proper pitch. The one the batsmen had to play on yesterday was only a travesty of the name. At no time during the last several years has a pitch been found in Bombay capable of standing the wear and tear of even a single day's play, but yesterday it appeared to be in a particularly bad condition, the turf coming off in large quantity.

A SERIES OF SURPRISES.

This circumstance goes a long way towards explaining and extenuating the smallness of the Hindu total. Not only did the ball rise from the ground in a most dangerous manner but the bowlers were able to get a lot of work on the ball as was evident from the frequency with which Saleh Mahomed broke in from the leg. The majority of Hindu batsmen must under the circumstances be considered to have acquitted themselves well, though it must at the same time be said that some of them allowed opportunities, few as they were, of scoring, and that a little more enterprise on their part would have been opportune.

The Hindu innings was quite brimful of surprises. They again made an inauspicious start yesterday, losing Kantak when their overnight total had been increased only by 6. But Deodher and Mehta then made a plucky stand, adding 40 for the third wicket. The next four wickets however, fell cheaply, realising only 59, and though later on Deodher and Shivram made a fine eighth wicket stand, which realised 45, the "tail" failed to wag and the whole side were out for 195.

AN EXCITING GAME.

Hindu hopes of equalising their opponents' total ran high, when Deodher and Shivram were a bit slowly but surely raising the score. But the latter's dismissal when the Hindu score was behind the Mahomedan total by 24 runs left the game in a most interesting position. The Hindus had at this stage still three wickets in hand and Deodher looked good for another fifty. Assisted by Joshi, he steadily raised the score and it appeared as if the Hindus would be able to top the Mahomedan total without further loss. At 189 however the famous Poona batsman misjudged one of Saleh Mahomed's deliveries and was sent back. This was a great disappointment to the Hindus, who however did not give up all hopes of yet reaching their opponents' score. A keen struggle now ensued and great excitement prevailed. The crowds cheered every single run and every smart piece of fielding. The Mahomedan fielding was close and keen and their skipper made repeated changes in bowling. Saleh Mahomed and Khan Mahomed Khan girded up their loins for a big effort and maintained a grand length. Joshi and Chanda Rana, the last Hindu batsmen in, took the total to 195 and the Hindus now wanted only seven runs to "tie." Just then however Yusuf Beg in slips finely held Joshi and the Hindus' first venture terminated with the total at 195. The Mahomedans thus gained a lead on the first innings, which in the event of the match resulting in a draw would entitle them to play in the final match of the tournament.

FINE INNINGS BY DEODHER.

Deodher's fine innings of 57 was the feature of the day's batting. Going in second wicket down he was ninth man out, having been over three hours at the wicket for his 57. His plucky stand under most discouraging circumstances was a most praiseworthy one and if, at the latter stage of his innings when he was well-set, he had shown only a little less hesitation to punish loose deliveries his score would have reached still higher figures. Indeed during the latter part of his innings he missed several opportunities of scoring. Apart from this however, he played fine cricket, and he gave only one chance and that too after he had passed his half century. Shivram and Mehta also played well, the latter justifying his first inclusion in the team.

FINE MAHOMEDAN BOWLING.

The two-days' game proves beyond doubt Mahomedan superiority in the bowling department over their opponents. The wicket assisted their bowlers a good deal yesterday but that should not be allowed to detract unduly from the merit of their performance against a strong batting side. It is undoubtedly the strongest bowling side that the Mahomedans have ever put in the field. Khan Mahomed Khan and Saleh Mahomed Khan especially distinguished themselves with the ball yesterday, the Aligarh man securing the handsome analysis of 4 wickets for a little over 9 runs apiece and Saleh Mahomed Khan capturing three wickets for 39 runs. The Kashmere bowler would have secured still better analysis, if he had practised the off-theory less assiduously.

A word of praise is due to Visram, the Mahomedan captain, for the skill with which he made changes in the bowling at opportune moments.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

The start in the second day's game, was made at 11 a.m. Kantak and Mehta, the over-night not-outs, resumed the Hindus' first venture, Tambuwala and Khan Mahomed Khan delivering the Mahomedan attack. The Hindus again opened in a disastrous fashion as the overnight total had been increased by only 6, when Khan Mahomed, who was varying his pace with admirable judgment, scattered Kantak's wickets, (34—2—11). Deodher, the great Poona batsman, now partnered Mehta, who a little later pulled Khan Mahomed to leg for 3, sending up 40. A few singles came in and at 48 Murad of Rander was entrusted with the attack in place of Tambuwala at the northern end. Deodher snicked the new bowler to the boundary, the half century going up amid cheering.

Runs were still coming in in singles but Mehta somewhat relieved the dullness by finely cutting Murad to the boundary and signalling 60. Four runs later Nazir Husain took up the attack from Khan Mahomed, Deodher putting him to leg for 2. Shortly after 70 appeared on the board, Mehta cutting Nazir Husain for 2. At 73, Saleh Mahomed Khan of Kashmere relieved Nazir Husain at the Gymkhana end, sending down a "maiden" over to Mehta. The Wilsonian's career at the wicket then came to an end, being leg before to Murad at 72. Mehta had played fine faultless cricket for his 33, justifying his first inclusion in the Hindu team (74—3—33). Vithal, the next man in, started his account with a single off Murad. Both batsmen found it difficult to get the ball away, the bowlers maintaining good length and the Mahomedan fielding being close and keen, with the result that 80 took a pretty long time in coming. Another change in bowling took place, Abdus Salam replacing Murad, Vithal cutting him for a single, and Deodher responding with a like number. Vithal next sent Abdus Salam for 3 and then finely despatched one of Saleh Mahomed's deliveries to the Esplanade Road boundary.

HINDUS MEET WITH A DISASTER.

The Hindus then met with a great disaster, Vithal, one of their finest bats, being out "leg before" to Saleh Mahomed when he had made only 11. The cheap dismissal of Vithal was a great disappointment to the Hindus. ((89—4—11). Gaikwar of Poona now became associated with his fellow-citizen Deodher, who with a single off Abdus Salam put up 90 on the board. The new-comer did not stay long at the wicket as he had made only 3 when Abdus Salam sent him back with a well-pitched delivery. (94—5—3). An adjournment for lunch was made at this stage.

On the resumption after lunch, Ganpat joined Deodher and opened with a single off Abdus Salam and in the next over beautifully placed Saleh Mahomed to the leg boundary, telegraphing the century amid loud cheering, which was renewed on his treating Abdus Salam in like fashion. 110 went up quickly, Deodher greeting the appearance of the number on the board by hitting Abdus Salam for 2 and next making a fine boundary stroke off the same bowler. At 118 Khan Mahomed resumed the attack in place of Abdus Salam and yorked Ganpat's stumps. The Hindu prospect of reaching their opponent's total now appeared to be dwindling. (118—6—13). Pai who joined Deodher, drove Saleh Mahomed to the western boundary, but he did not stay long at the wicket, as he had made only 7 when Saleh Mahomed broke through his defence with a beautiful leg-break delivery. (133—7—7). The Mahomedans were now evidently tightening their grip on the game. Shivram joined Deodher and Murad relieved Khan Mahomed. Shivram started by finely pulling Murad to leg for 4, and a little later 140 went up.

DEODHER'S HALF CENTURY.

Shivram hit Saleh Mahomed to the square leg boundary and 150 was signalled on the board amid cheering. At 153 Ferozekhan of Kashmere was entrusted with the attack, Murad being relieved. Shivram finely sent the new bowler to the leg boundary and 160 soon showed on the board. Ferozekhan's over had proved costly and he was soon taken off, Abdus Salam again taking up the attack. Shivram beautifully turned the new bowler to leg first for 2 and next for 4, and a little later sent up 170 by hitting Saleh Mahomed to leg for 3. Deodher now reached his half century amid loud cheering by pulling Abdus Salam to the leg boundary. Almost immediately after, Shivram, who had been playing a fine game, skied one of Abdus Salam's deliveries and the bowler running a pretty long distance brought off a magnificent catch. The outgoing batsman had played fine cricket for his 27, which included four 4's assisting Deodher to add 45 for the eighth wicket (178—8—27). Joshi now joined Deodher, who gave Abdus Salam a hot chance low down at mid-off off Saleh Mahomed but was missed.

180 went up and great excitement prevailed at this stage, the question being keenly discussed whether the last two Hindu wickets would be able to realise 22 runs to equalise the Mahomedan total. Every single run and every single piece of smart fielding was loudly cheered. Joshi beautifully drove Saleh Mahomed for 2 and the crowds again broke into loud cheering on Deodher sending a full toss from Abdus Salam to the leg boundary. Joshi had a life at this stage, Visram at point missing a hot chance off Saleh Mahomed. At 189 Khan Mahomed relieved Abdus Salam.

Hindu hopes ran high with the addition of each run but a keen disappointment was in store for them, for at 189 their finest bat Deodher lost his wickets in an attempt to pull Saleh Mahomed to leg. Deodher had played the best innings on his side, and he received an ovation on his return to the pavilion. (189—9—57). Chanda Rana was the last man in. A bye brought up 190, and the Hindus now required 12 runs to equalise their opponents' score. A few byes came in, taking the total to 195. Seven runs were now wanted but just then Yusuf Beg in slips finely held Joshi off Khan Mahomed, and the Hindus' first innings terminated 7 short of their opponents' total. (195—10—8).

MAHOMEDAN'S SECOND VENTURE.

The Mahomedans entered upon their second venture at 4-30 p.m. with a balance of 7 runs on their side, Ferozuddin and Tambuwala facing Chanda Rana and Joshi. Only a single had been scored, when Tambuwala was missed at wicket by Mehta off Joshi. A few singles came in and then Ferozuddin hit Joshi to leg for 4, sending up 10, and Tambuwala cutting Rana for 2. 3 runs later Ferozuddin in attempting to cut Joshi sent the ball to short square leg, where he was finely held by Kantak (13.1-7). Murad joined Tambuwala and the game continued to be dull for a considerable time, runs coming in mostly in singles, and 20 showing on the board after 40 minutes' play. At 24 Shivram relieved Rana and caught Tambuwala off his first delivery (24-2-8). Nazir Husain, the next man in, was cheered on coming out of the pavilion. He skied one of Joshi's deliveries, but Kantak failed to catch the ball. Shortly after the Delhi batsman had another "life," thanks again to Kantak, who failed to hold him in the long field off Shivram. 30 appeared on the board and Murad finely hit Joshi for 2. Encouraged by the couple of "lives" that he had, Nazir Husain pulled Shivram to the Waudby Road boundary, Murad responding by making an equally attractive pull to the leg boundary off the same bowler. 40 was quickly telegraphed. The Mahomedans had made 44 for 2 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. The scores:—

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

Ferozuddin c Deodher b Joshi	25
Feroze Khan b Rana	
C. A. Murad b Joshi	1
Mirza Yusuf Beg b Joshi	40
K. A. Tambuwala c Rana	3
M. M. Visram (Capt.) b Joshi	22
Abdus Salam l-b-w., b Shivram	45
Syed Nazir Husain l-b-w., b Dalvi	15
Saleh Mahomed Khan b Joshi	34
Khan Mahomed Khan not out	1
P. B. Erfani c Deodhar b Shivram	14
Extras	
Total	202

2nd Innings.

Ferozuddin, c Kantak, b Joshi	7
K. Tambuwala, c and b Shivram	8
C. A. Murad, not out	12
Nazir Husain, not out	11
The rest to bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wickets)	44

THE HINDUS.

First Innings.

S. M. Dalvi b Khan Mahomed	2
V. V. Kantak b Khan Mahomed	11
V. P. Mehta l-b-w b Murad	33
D. B. Deodher b Saleh Mahomed	57
P. Vithal l-b-w b Saleh Mahomed	11
G. P. Gaikwar b Abdus Salam	3
P. Ganpat b Khan Mahomed	13
M. D. Pai (capt.) b Saleh Mahomed	7
P. Shivram c and b Abdus Salam	27
S. M. Joshi c Yusuf Beg b Khan Mahomed	6
M. H. Chanda Rana (not out)	2
Extras	23
Total	195

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

Rana	26	66	8	2
Joshi	41	52	15	5
Shivram	21.5	53	5	2
Dalvi	6	17	2	1

Rana bowled one "no ball."

Hindus—First Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Khan Mahomed	22	37	5	4
Abdus Salam	17	49	3	2
Nazir Husain	3	6	1	0
Tambuwala	8	9	4	0
Murad	13	25	2	1
Saleh Mahomed Khan	28	39	10	3
Perozekhan	1	7	0	0

Umpires: Messrs. J. L. Bilimoria, and P. J. Davar.

Scorers: Messrs. M. M. Ali, B. D. Kelseker and Parekh.

THE PARSI TEAM.

Mr. K. Irani has been selected to play for the Parsis against the Presidency in the Quadrangular cricket tournament in place of Mr. M. D. Bulsara of Delhi who is unable to come down to Bombay on account of his other engagements.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS DEPRECATED.

COUNSEL OF REACTIONARIES TO MR. MONTAGU.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State received to-day four deputations in the Throne Room of the Government House. The first deputation represented the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and consisted of about 40 representatives led by Sir Hugh Bray, president of the Chamber who read the address. It deprecated further constitutional changes until time had been given for those already begun to be judged. If, however, there must be immediate further changes now, these should be confined to the field of local self-government. Any increase in powers of legislative councils would be premature, until their representative character had been extended and made real and this advance would only be possible when in the villages, towns and districts the people had been efficiently and effectively associated with the management of local affairs. The great flaw in existing institutions of local self-government was that they were not financially independent. Yet the real training in self-government could not begin until each local body from village union upwards raised the money which it spent.

The Maharaja of Burdwan read the address of the British Indian Association which urged among other things appointment of two Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council, commission in the army, and navy, right to carry arms, separate electorate for zemindars for district and taluk boards, financial autonomy for provinces with necessary safeguards. The association considered the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council and the placing of the salaries of the Secretary of State and his staff on British estimates as injurious to Indian interests. The Association was also against increasing at present the number of members in the executive councils and do not see any immediate necessity for large addition to the number of members of imperial council.

Mr. J. H. Wigget read the address of the Calcutta Trades Association, and presented their memorandum.

Captain Clifford read the address of the Anglo-Indian Association.

"OUR DAY" IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 4

Preparations for "Our Day" are almost complete and it promises to be a huge success. There are in addition to several concerts and entertainments already given some fifty forms of entertainment to be held in "Our Day" week. These include among others the switchback railway, water chute carnival, fancy dress dance, military and Indian nautches and grand military torchlight tattoo

(Continued from Column 6.)

healthy regard for curry-powder. Beware of spurious imitations. Always insist on the genuine, never take substitute, wonderfully tasteable and effective, awarded certificates from different exhibitions for the best manufacture of the Indian condiments between 1904 to 1915.16. If you want good table dinner use Venkatachalam's Curry-powder, (which is made on Sanitary principles). Venkatachalam's Curry-powder prohibits Plague, Cholera, Indigestion, Stomach-ache, and such other cold diseases and renders every man to be healthy and vigorous. Venkatachalam's Curry-power is a ready mixture for daily curries and chutnies, and is largely used on the burning ghauts of Bombay.

INDIAN VILLAGE AND STREET IN BAGDAD.

The entrance fee is reduced from annas 8 to annas 4. The entrance to the Theatre Dilkhush will be annas 4. Toys are obtainable very cheaply in the Christmas Bazaar.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION AND FETE.

APPROACHING END.

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The Bombay Exhibition and Fete will die out to-night after a most successful existence which covered ten days of interest and amusement. The Bombay public is entitled to the greatest credit for having so manfully stepped to the front to support the Red Cross Fund. Day after day the Exhibition and Fete have crowds in thousands, and even yesterday only a slight diminution in the attendance was perceptible. The fun of the fair was once more in full swing in contrast to the solemnity of Sunday last. The Bombay Artillery Band in the Bandstand and in close proximity to Mr. Alec Smith's seductive Refreshment Palace, and the Bombay Scottish Band enlivened the proceedings in Elphinstone Garden, where the Christmas Bazaar to a great extent, like the flirtive maiden in the novel appeared to be forsaken. Not much business was done during the evening, but the side-shows were bombarded, and the question arose among many whether the Topsy-Turvy House will sell for ten lakhs or ten rupees as it stands to-day. It is advertised for sale as a going concern. Their Excellencies' absence from the Exhibition yesterday was very much felt. But it would be a superhuman effort to attempt to cram a Legislative Council meeting, a Cricket Carnival and an Exhibition into one skin in a single afternoon. Owing to their Excellencies' non-appearance, the presentation of cups and medals by Lady Willingdon was abandoned.

Now that the awards have been made without much heart-burning among exhibitors, except the glassware people, there is little necessity to keep the exhibits any farther. But it would be more than interesting to refer to a few articles, guaranteed to raise the dead among other feats of physic.

TARA OINTMENT.

It is prepared from a pure Sanyasi recipe and is very simple in use and marvellously effective. Tara is certainly for those who live in jungles and are void of worldly possessions whatever. Such is the case of soldiers at the front. The require an ointment like Tara to heal their wounds in a simple way which requires no attendance or dressing at all. Perhaps its greatest efficacy lies, as far as Tommy is concerned, in a mixture of Rum and Sulphathine.

PERFUME DISTILLATION.

Messrs. Jehangir C. Mehta & Co., Perfume distillers of Dadar, Bombay, proclaim that their genuine and superfine Perfumed Spirits, manufactured by distillation, are well known and largely appreciated now and for years past and hence it is quite superfluous and unnecessary to dilate upon their virtues and superiority. In these days of spurious and worthless imitations and the present war, we think it desirable to caution purchasers against using worthless articles. We strongly recommend the public to buy only those kinds which have stood the test of public approval and to totally abstain from using those bearing only the name of Eau-de-Cologne and Lavendar Water. It is also equally superfluous to dilate upon the excellence of those manufactured by distillation, as the difference between those manufactured by distillation, and the simple admixture, is well and clearly understood in these days of advanced education. The reputation of their firm as Perfume distillers—the only one in Bombay if not in India—is a guarantee for the genuineness and reliability of their goods.

CURRY-POWDER.

Encourage Indian industries with a

(Continued in Column 5.)

HINDUS BATTING.

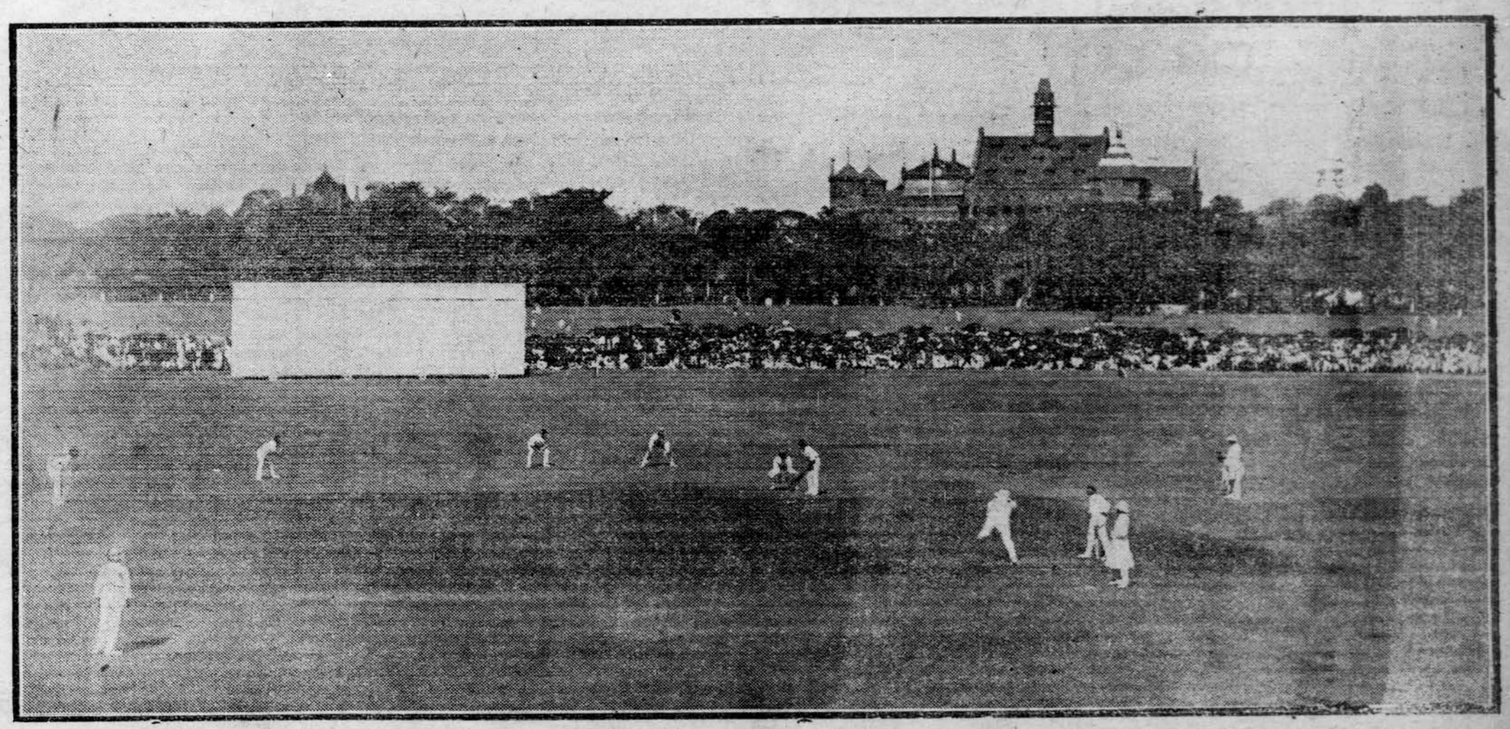

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

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7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

372 Safes supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.

410 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ROOS:—We do not think that the columns of a daily newspaper are suitable for discussion on such a delicate subject as that dealt within your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, December 5, 1917.

GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACTS—III.

We have no desiree to weary our readers with all the details of this question of the apparently indefensible policy pursued by Government in regard to Tent and Leather contracts for Army supplies, and we have tried, as far as possible, to confine ourselves only to supporting the general indictment with such details as are sufficient to make out a case for enquiry. But it is still necessary to elaborate the matter somewhat further from the information in our possession and the statements that have been made to us, and this we shall do in one or two concluding articles as concisely as possible. Before doing so, however, it is desirable to draw attention to one matter which should not be allowed to be forgotten, and in regard to which it is essential that the public should be supplied officially with the necessary information without further delay. Sir Thomas Holland, who had been given ample notice of the evidence that Mr. Karimbhoy was going to give, came to the Commission on that day armed with a number of files, presumably dealing with the subject. He did not refer to these, however, or pursue the matter after Mr. Karimbhoy had floored him with the demand to be told what was the proportion in which orders have been distributed among the various contractors on the Government list. This information, it will be remembered, Sir Thomas, who had sought to floor Mr. Karimbhoy with an imposing list of Indian contractors recognised by Government, was unable to supply. It may have been that, or his failure to persuade Mr. Karimbhoy to give his evidence in camera, that actuated him in deciding not to probe further into the matter. But, however that may be, it is incumbent on the authorities concerned to supply the public with the figures which they had failed to place at the disposal of Sir Thomas Holland. If we know the extent to which the European firms, of which Mr. Karimbhoy spoke, have been favoured at the expense of their Indian competitors, we shall be able to judge how far he is justified in his allegation, at any rate so far as the mere question of the quantity of orders is concerned. If the allegation in this respect is not justified, and it must have been in Sir Thomas Holland's mind to show that it was not by a demonstration of the number of Indian firms on the Government list, let us have the figures, which, as Mr. Karimbhoy very aptly said, will let us into the whole secret.

We propose now to throw some further light on the wasteful expenditure, as it appears, which has been incurred in paying certain firms for tents, etc., at very much higher rates than were allowed until after the outbreak of the present war, and which even then, and now, were, and are, only allowed in the case of the Cawnpore Mills. It is always important to remember, when considering this aspect of the matter, also, that these mills were quite new to the work of supplying these tents for the Army, that the inspecting officer who has been stationed at Cawnpore throughout for the work of inspecting and passing Cawnpore tents, was also new to the work; that it is apparent that tents have been passed which were not up to the proper specifications and were defective in other respects, and that the increased orders and increased prices given to these firms have been given on the recommendation of this officer, who is not an executive officer but an inspecting officer and, ordinarily speaking, should have nothing to do with recommendations regarding the giving of orders and the prices to be paid for goods. Indeed, it is obviously very undesirable on several grounds that the individual who has to approve of and pass supplies should be the one who influences the placing of orders. Remembering all these facts, we find that from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per tent, in excess of what was formerly paid and what is now paid to Indian contractors, is paid to the Cawnpore Mills, "partly," as the official plea is, for the benefit of "European supervision." We ask the reader to consider what this means. If we take merely for the purpose of illustration,—and these orders run into scores of thousands,—the figure of ten thousand tents and the excess payment as Rs. 70, we find that the extra expenditure thrown upon the taxpayer amounts to no less that seven lakhs of rupees on ten thousand tents alone. But this is not all. We are credibly informed that, whereas Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy and other recognised arsenal contractors are tied down to specification and have to supply poles, pins and mallets for the lower rate that they are paid, Cawnpore is allowed to supply tents minus these two last-named accessories for the higher rate. The cost of these works out, we believe, at about Rs. 10 per tent, so there we have another lakh of rupees gone out of the taxpayer's pocket on an order for ten thousand tents. And for what? "Partly" for the benefit of European supervision, but for what else partly Heaven alone knows, except that it is alleged, and the allegation is strenuously denied and publicly challenged, that "Bombay proved unreliable both in the matter of quality and date of delivery." And what did Cawnpore prove to be? Reliable in quality? Our informants have given us a long list of defects, which, it is alleged, have been shown to exist in the favoured tents and Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy challenge a public enquiry in order to show that their tents are at least 50 per cent better in quality. But we are content to ignore all that. It is sufficient, we think, that, as we stated yesterday, the specially selected Cawnpore tent, which was sent to Bombay by the authorities at Simla as a sample to guide them in satisfying Government requirements, is officially admitted not to be up to the proper specification and to contain other defects. If this is a sample specially selected for the guidance of contractors, we can only assume that it is at least equal to the best that Cawnpore has been turning out, unless some perfectly inexplicable blunder has been made. And for this deviation from the official standard the country has been paying a price exorbitantly in excess of the price formerly laid down as a reasonable price for that official standard. And so much money has gone out of the pocket of the taxpayer and into the pocket of the makers for the benefit of supplying the Army with an inferior article!

Now we have a pertinent question to put to the military authorities. If this specially selected sample tent from a Cawnpore mill were accepted by those responsible for seeing that Army supplies are of proper quality, and it is below specification, by whose authority was it so accepted? We believe that the standard specification is laid down by the Commander-in-Chief and no alteration of or deviation from that specification can be made without his authority and sanction. Was this obtained in this case? If not, by whose authority was the deviation permitted? Who took upon themselves thus to usurp the authority of the Commander-in-Chief? Will his Excellency and the Munitions Board enquire into this and the other matters to which we have drawn attention, as well as to the allegations publicly made by Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy in his statement presented to the Industrial Commission? It is clear that whatever Sir Thomas Holland may think, the public is not to be put off with any private *ex parte* enquiry. Both the Commander-in-Chief and the Munitions Board,—which unfortunately, however, does not contain a single member with any experience of these matters,—owe it to the public to see that the whole question is exhaustively investigated with open doors, in order that if there is any explanation of what appears on the face of it to be a most grave matter, we may know what it is and that it is one which can be accepted; or so that, if abuses have existed and do exist, they may be stopped and those responsible brought to book.

THE NEW INCOME TAX BILL.

The Bill No. 21 of 1917 to consolidate and amend the law relating to Income Tax introduced in the last session of the Indian Legislative Council was published in English alone for general information in the "Gazette of India" and the local official gazettes about a month ago. The Bill very closely affects the generality of the townspeople but it is surprising that it has not attracted that general attention that it should have. We propose, briefly to touch here a few important points in the hope that some non-official members of the Council will study the details of the Bill in careful contrast to and comparison with the English law on the same Tax. The powers given to the Collector by clause 17 to obtain a disclosure of his income by every proposed assessee will certainly be unpopular, more especially with the mercantile community, notwithstanding that the information obtained will, under law, remain confidential. The general public in India and even the small traders are not accustomed, moreover, to keep regular books of accounts, and even if such a provision does become law eventually, it ought not to come into operation before the 1st April 1919, in order that sufficient time may be given to the public to commence the keeping of regular accounts.

These powers will, however, work the Act more equitably, inasmuch as hardly any person, if at all liable, will be able to escape assessment. The receipts will, in consequence, be much greater than in the past and, therefore, it should be deemed expedient now to consider whether any class of assessees require special treatment. The general rise in prices already tells very hardly upon the lower middle class, who will form the majority of the income-tax payers, and on whom mainly falls the incidence of the increased import duties. In 1912 the late Mr. Gokhale in one of his council speches suggested that the old Act of 1886 certainly stood in need of amendments to remedy inequalities, but it continued unamended till the attention of Government was attracted to it by the exigencies of this great war. The proposed Bill, while tending to increase the revenue on equitable lines or rather supposed lines of equality, leaves out of consideration the question of equitable abatements: (1) on small incomes above the exempted minimum, and (2,) on the ground of there being minor dependents of the fainly. The Income Tax law of England exempts incomes below £160 from the tax altogether and further grants a graded abatement on small incomes below £700 as under:—

Incomes not exceeding.	Amount of abatement.
£400	£160
£500	£150
£600	£120
£700	£ 70.

It also grants an abatement of £10 per child under 16 years of age if the total income does not exceed £500. To make similar provisions in the Indian Bill two sub-clauses may be inserted in clause 12 as follows:—(1) for abatements on incomes from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 a year graded rateably as in the English law, and (2) for an abatement of Rs. 60 per minor under 18, maintained by the assessee. The latter provision is more to be desired in a country like India, where the family arrangements of both Hindu and Moslem society often necessitate the maintenance of a number of widowed and minor relations by a single assessee. Under the powers conferred by clauses 17 and 18, the Collector will be able to arrive at a definite figure and the dispute, if any, will be on questions of law or regarding any irregular exercise of discretion. In order that the right of appeal given by clause 22 may be effectively exercised, sub-clause (3) of clause 18 may read thus, as amended: "On the day specified in the notice or as soon afterwards as may be, the Collector, after examining such accounts and documents and hearing such evidence (and argument) the assessee may (adduce *for*) produce and such other evidence as the Collector may require (in support thereof), shall, by an order in writing, determine the amount of the assessment (giving detailed figures therefor and the grounds of his findings on the questions raised)." A sub-clause (4) may be added as under, to control the vagaries of the reporting staff:—("The assessee will be entitled to inspect and get copies from the record of the case subject to the payment of prescribed fees therefor"). A right of appeal to the Commissioner is conceded by clause 22. Such an appeal to a judicial officer would be more desired by the subjects and may, therefore, be allowed to lie to a district judge. In England an appeal lies to the High Court on a stated case, with further appeals to the Court of Appeal and to the House of Lords. Even as the clause stands, the words "of appeal" may be inserted after the word "petition" in the marginal note to clause 22 and in clause 23 the words "subject to the control of the chief revenue authority" should be inserted between the words "pass" and "such order," as there is such a reservation in the existing Act, which enables the Local Government to receive petitions against the orders of Commissioners. In clause 24 the word "revise" may be substituted for the word "review" in the marginal note, as more correctly describing the powers conferred by the clause.

Clause 38 sanctions a certain recurring daily penalty, even in the case of offenders under clauses 17 (2) and 18 along with those under clauses 16 and 17 (1). The present Act has similar provisions for the latter class only. The penalty provided for in clause 19 is sufficient as hithertofore in the case of persons other than a company and, therefore, sub-clauses (b) and (c) of clauses 38 should be amended so as to exclude such persons from those provisions. Clause 52 leaves it to the discretion of the chief revenue outhority whether it should refer a case to a High Court on a point of law only. Even if the right of appeal granted in clause 22 be not made exerciseable before a judicial officer, a right of special appeal to the highest tribunal of justice on a point of law should in no way be dependent on the discretion of a departmental authority. The clause should, therefore, be amended at least to grant such a right of appeal after notice to the chief revenue authority, who may also be left free to deal with such petitions as may be made to it from the orders of Commissioners.

Notes of the Day.

"The Pioneer" Weeps.

If Mr. Montagu ever reads "The Pioneer," and we doubt if he has time or inclination to waste it over such a dull rag, he will be amused at that journal's naive supposition that his "political shrewdness" will have enabled him by now to "shake himself free from some of his earlier illusions." This does not mean, as might be supposed, that "The Pioneer" expects him to have discovered by this time that the system of government in this country is not "wooden" or "antediluvian" but thoroughly efficient and up-to-date. The Allahabad jumble journal is more concerned to comfort its readers with the hope that Mr. Montagu has discovered by this time that none of the schemes, "either of the Congress or the Curti-Wurtis pattern," is at all within the bounds of practical politics. This result it thinks must have eventuated from the amount of paper on which the Indian reformer has spread himself.

"The Pioneer" Not in the Secret.

"Give certain people enough rope," says "The Pioneer," portentously, "and they will hang themselves." "How long," it asks, with the tears flowing down its cheeks, "is this solemn farce of constitution-making by deputation to be continued?" It really must seem alarming and revolutionary to the bureaucratic mind that a Cabinet Minister should come to India and lend a serious ear to the demands that have been officially pooh-poohed all this time. Ah, well! Give some people enough rope and they will hang themselves and all their friends with them. Does the Allahabad organ not know that the hoolam has gone forth from the inner cabal that the bureaucratic attitude towards reform is to be one of kindly sympathy and willing help, leaving the work of damnation to the God out of the Car, who in this case is—however, let us preserve a calm and peaceful atmosphere if "The Pioneer" cannot do so.

The Scheme that Holds the Field.

No arguments are needed to expose the hollowness of the scheme of so-called reforms in Indian administration, which is the product of the amateurish mind of Mr. Curtis. It is sufficiently damned in the eyes of every self-respecting Indian by its implicit assumption of the unfitness of the people of this country to govern themselves. As Mr. Shastri said at Agra on Saturday, the public of this country must resent being considered so far inferior to the other peoples of the British Empire that, while these got responsible government at a bound, they alone should be weighed in the balance at every stage. We recur to this scheme to urge what cannot be over emphasised. That the more carefully the Congress-League Scheme is compared with alternative schemes the more forcibly is its soundness brought home. For that scheme alone combines "the two merits of securing the supremacy of the people's representatives in the Government, and showing a line of growth so that its introduction involves no violent or drastic changes."

An Important Judgment.

We published last week a report of an important judgment delivered by Mr. Billimoria, the Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, in a case in which the learned judge held that an arrest that had been made of an adjudicated insolvent was illegal. It appeared that subsequent to the adjudication, the debtor was arrested in execution of a decree and placed before the Registrar of the Court for committal. The Registrar ordered

"that on any person depositing in court Rs. 200 as security the debtor would be released from custody and he should by the 19th April, 1917, either produce before this Court an interim protection order from the Insolvent Debtors' Court or should be surrendered to this Court on the 19th April, by the surety, failing either of these alternatives the deposit should be forfeited."

As the debtor did not obtain or produce the interim order and the surety did not produce him on the due date, the deposit of Rs. 200 was paid out to the decreeholder as "moneys realised in execution of the decree." The present action was one by the person who made the deposit on behalf of the insolvent and who now sued to recover the amount.

Wrong Practice Pursued for Years.

The Judge passed a decree for the amount and subsequently the Full Bench upheld his decision. The amazing feature of the case was that, while both the judges who heard the case held that the arrest of the insolvent without the leave of the High Court first obtained was illegal and that the action of the Registrar in ordering him to find security for his appearance if he failed to secure an interim order was *ultra vires* and void, it was stated by the Chief Judge that he was satisfied that the procedure followed by the Registrar was in accordance with the practice of the Court prevailing for many years and that a departure from this practice would cause hardship to plaintiffs. Whether the latter is the case,—it cannot always be so,—we do not know, and we do not think it much matters. What does matter is that the idea of arrest and imprisonment of adjudicated insolvents, unless they have been guilty of fraud or deceit, is wholly repugnant to the spirit of the English law at the present day. And rightly so. It is not so much so in Indian law, but we think that, if the Indian law needs amendment, it is in the direction of lessening the power to place and keep insolvents in jail. It is to our mind appalling to reflect that a wrong practice of this kind has been followed for years in the Bombay Small Causes Court, inflicting far greater hardships on unfortunate debators, probably than could ever be inflicted on creditors if it were departed from. In this respect we wholly disagree with the view put forward by a legal correspondent, whose letter appears on another page, and would point out the hardship likely to be caused to the other creditors if one creditor is allowed to exercise this species of legal blackmail.

MR. BAPTISTA ATTENTINF LABOUR CONGRESS.

(From our correspondent.)

Mr. Joseph Baptista is to represent Home Rule Leagues at the Labour Co[n]
Major D. Graham Pole of the Home Rule League will be prese[nt] Congress.

RECENT ENEMY FAILURES.

STRATEGIC POSSIBILITIES ON BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN PRACTICE UNAVAILING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

Great interest is being taken in the strategic possibilities on the British front in view of the failure of gigantic enemy effort to throw us back in the vicinity of Cambrai.

The military correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" regards the repulse as one of the most momentous episodes in the western campaign for we now outflank the German defences covering Lille and have exposed the vital lines of communication and proved that Germany's most formidable defensive weapon, namely a counter-attack cannot be depended upon to check us. "Undoubtedly Hindenburg employed what he considered sufficient forces for it is contrary to German practice to risk failure of a crucial operation by stinting weight. Nevertheless the blow did not succeed. Probably the effort will be persisted in for the enemy will not dare to sit down under the demonstration that his power to counter-attack does not equal the demand."

BRITISH CAPTURES IN NOVEMBER.

IN DIFFERENT THEATRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

A British official announcement says:—We captured in November in the western theatre 11,551 prisoners and 138 guns; in Palestine 10,454 prisoners and eighty guns; in East Africa 4,403 prisoners of whom 1,212 were Europeans and three guns; in Mesopotamia 437 prisoners and on the Salonika theatre 24 prisoners.

GREAT ENEMY OFFENSIVE ROUND CAMBRAI.

TWENTY DIVISIONS EMPLOYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring to-day says:—It looks as if the German effort round Cambrai had temporarily spent itself, although the enemy was showing aggressive activity this morning round the region of Lavacquerie.

The salient about Masnieres from which we have withdrawn is untenable for the enemy, except in deep catacombs with which it is believed to be honeycombed.

The recent attack was one of the greatest, if not actually the greatest, the Germans have ever launched on the Western Front, the only possible claimant to equal it in magnitude being the second battle of Ypres. compute that twenty divisions were employed against us, which even at the diminished strength of the present German divisions would represent 200,000 infantry.

RESULTS ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY TO BRITISH.

Our troops this morning were cheerful at the situation. They think the results of the great German offensive hitherto constitute notable British success. If the sum total of Germany's losses in the field will win the war for us, then we have taken a substantial step in this direction during the past four days.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR GONNELIEU.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED NEAR POLYGON WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

Last night's communique from Field-Marshal Haig said: The enemy has resumed the offensive with great violence and to-day's fighting has been exceptionally severe. From Gonnelieu to Marcoing the enemy delivered attacks of great strength with large forces and was repulsed with heavy losses. Our positions were maintained everywhere except at Lavacquerie and eastward of Marcoing where the line was slightly withdrawn.

The enemy broke through at one point southward of Marcoing but an immediate counter-attack restored the situation.

We advanced our line slightly south-eastward of the Polygon wood and secured prisoners. Sunday's operation northward of Passchendaele yielded 129 prisoners and a few machine guns.

VILLAGES MACHINEGUNNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Dec. 4.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says that our low flying machines on Sunday machinegunned villages occupied by German reserves Northward of Bourlon, also the enemy's active batteries on the

(Continued on page 8.)

BOLSHEVIKS STRONGLY DENOUNCED.

RUSSIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MANIFESTO:

MAXIMALIST TERRORISM OF THE PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Dec. 4.

A telegram to the "Daily News" from Petrograd, dated 1st December, states that Trotzky has appointed Tchicherin, one of the Russians interned in England, as the Russian Ambassador in London. It was on account of Tchicherin and another that Trotzky ordered that no Britishers should leave Russia.

THE MANIFESTO.

The former Provisional Government, of which nothing had been heard since its overthrow, reappeared on the scene yesterday, issuing a manifesto addressed to the population, stating that it was the only legal authority in Russia and the decrees of the Bolsheviks should be disobeyed, condemning the action of the Bolsheviks in attempting to conclude separate peace and decreeing the convention of the Constituent Assembly in Petrograd on 11th December as the only chance of salvation of Russia.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES RAIDED.

A "Daily Chronicle" telegraph from Petrograd states that the Red Guards have occupied the offices of eight newspapers which printed the manifesto, and arrested several members of staffs and have confiscated the plant of the "Novoye Vremya."

NO ANNEXATIONS AND NO INDEMNITIES.

Trotzky, replying to Count Czernin's acceptance of the offer of armistice, declared for the first time since the negotiations opened that they must be based on the principle of no annexations or indemnities.

RUSSIANS IN BRITAIN.

REFUSE TO RECOGNISE MAXIMALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Dec. 4.

All representatives of the Russian Government in Britain have refused to recognise the Maximalists, but will carry on their work until a duly elected Russian Government is formed.

RALLY OF PETROGRAD GUARDS.

MARCH TOWARDS HEADQUARTERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGAD, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 4.

It is stated that the Military Revolutionary Committee has sent a force composed of the reserves of the famous Guards Regiments and several machinegun detachments against the General Staff Headquarters.

ELECTION RETURNS.

GRAVELY ADVERSE TO MAXIMALISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 4.

Hitherto the election returns show a large aggregate in the provinces against the Maximalists, while the minority in the army is supporting them.

The following are some examples of polling:—Roetoff on Don province, cossacks and cadets together have seven thousand plurality over maximalists; town of Elizabethgrad, Jewish coalition eight thousand, socialists 4,600 cadets 3,700 and maximalists 1,500; Nijninovgorod, cadets 3,500 socialists 1,000 socialists 1,000 and maximalists 400; Penza, cadets 7,200 socialists 7,000 and maximalists 2,700; Sevastopol, maximalists are under twenty per cent. of the whole; in Samara, supposed to be a socialists' stronghold, there is only a maximalists' plurality of one thousand over socialists and cadets combined.

LOCAL ARMISTICES.

ARRIVAL OF A DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Dec. 4.

A wireless German communiqué says that several Russian divisions have agreed to local armistices. The Russian army between Pripet and Southward of Lipa, and several general commands have decided on a truce, while negotiations are proceeding. The Russian deputation to arrange a general armistice has arrived at King Leopold of Bavaria's command.

EVACUATION OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

FIRST CONDITION OF ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

In the course of a debate in the Reichsrath, it was stated that the first condition of the Maximalist armistice offer was the evacuation of the occupied Russian territory.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

"OUR DAY"

CRICKET SKILL COMPETITION

PRIZE Rs. 1,000

A prize of one thousand rupees will be awarded to the Competitor who sends in the most accurate forecast of the result of the final of the Quadrangular Cricket Matches.

All you have to do is to fill up the Coupon below with your name and address and your forecast, giving only the name of the winning team and the margin of victory, and send it together with a ONE RUPEE NOTE or one rupee's worth of Stamps to —

Competition Editor,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

so as to reach us not later than 11 a.m. on Monday the 10th instant.

You can send in as many forecasts as you like but each must be accompanied by a separate coupon and one rupee and enclosed in a separate envelope.

The prize of Rs. 1,000 will be given outright in cash directly the result is known.

The WHOLE of the proceeds of the competition will be given to the "Our Day" Fund, without any deduction whatsoever.

COUPON.

Cut this out, fill it up and send it with a one rupee note or one rupee in stamps to—

Competition Editor,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Medows St, Fort, BOMBAY.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

Winning team .....

Won by .....

(On the last line state number of runs or wickets, etc., by which the match will be won.)

ALLIED CO:ORDINATION.

CLOSE OF PARIS CONFERENCE.

WAR FOR COMMON IDEALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

The Inter-Allied Conference has closed. Colonel House said there had been co-operation and unity of purpose promising great results for the future. He was profoundly convinced that we should thereby reach our goal. He paid a tribute to the great deeds of France saying that America was honoured to fight on the side of so gallant a comrade.

M. Clemenceau said it was no longer a question of great or little nations; all peoples were fighting for the same ideal of justice and liberty, and they would succeed in attaining the ideal by dint of sacrifices which would soon be magnificently recompensed.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTION IN PASUBIO-MELETTE REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

An Italian official communiqué says:—There have been intense prolonged artillery actions in the Pasubio-Melette region and also northward of Mount Grappa.

AMERICAN COMMAND OF SHIPPING,

RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Dec. 4.

The Shipping Board recommends that the Congress should have more complete control and regulation of merchant shipping especially with a view to preventing the extortionate ocean freights. It also asks for additional legislation to cover the transfer of American vessels to the foreign registry. The Shipping Board had under contract on October 31st eleven hundred and fifty-one vessels and was negotiating contracts for one hundred and ninety-nine additional ships, with a total tonnage of seven million eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand tons.

WAR AGAINST ALL ENEMIES SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

Lodge-Renking, republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, has urged the declaration of war on Germany's allies.

OPENING OF U. S. CONGRESS.

FRESH FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

The Congress has opened. A pronounced air of confidence and determination, to prosecute the war without sparing resources was noticeable. The Treasury's estimates provide for thirteen billion five hundred million dollars of which eleven billion are for war purposes.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER.

DISCUSSION REFUSED IN SECRET SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law refused a secret session to discuss Lord Lansdowne's letter. After several questions, some frivolous, regarding the letter and its relation to the recent regulations with regard to peace leaflets had been formally answered the subject dropped.

PALESTINE OPERATIONS.

A TOTAL OF 10,600 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Dec. 4.

A Cairo telegram, dated the evening of the 30th November, states that eleven officers and 457 men have been captured during the last twenty-four hours. On the morning of the 1st December the Australians captured further 200. The total of prisoners taken since the commencement of the operations is 10,600 of whom 470 are officers.

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA SALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Dec. 4.

5,894,000 pounds of Indian and Ceylon tea will be offered at sales this week, equivalent to eight days' supply for civilians.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

MRS. BESANT'S MESSAGE TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

"INDIA'S FREEDOM IS EMPIRE'S SAFETY."

(From our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Dec. 3.

Mr. Lansbury, Editor, "Herald," London, the National Labour weekly, asked Mrs. Annie Besant, as an old co-worker in the labour movement to cable him the message for the Christmas number. She accordingly cabled the following:—

Fellow democrats.—We who work in India for the freedom of the people as you work in Britain, ask you to clasp our hands in fraternal greeting, for the cause of liberty is one all the world over. We are demanding Home Rule as our birthright. We need your help against vested interests which here as everywhere resist the uplift of the people. We desire to remain in the Empire and help you in keeping the future peace of the world. We are 255 millions and another 70 millions under the Indian Princes. If we are free Britain's Empire in the East is safe and we can guard Australia, too thinly peopled to protect her immense coast lines. When with you in 1914, I said the price of Indian loyalty is India's freedom. Now I say the price of your Empire's safety is India's freedom. The masses of our people are [illegible] but their [illegible] industrious [illegible] shrewd and have cultures of [illegible] They know much of their [illegible] and of the great laws of nature [illegible] ignorant of reading and writing [illegible] managed their own villages [illegible] electing their own officials and [illegible] to restore these village republics destroyed by British centralisation in bureaucrasy. Help us to become a free commonwealth under the British Crown [illegible] will bring our man-power to secure world peace. Our people have [illegible] your war for freedom. Will you [illegible] that the children of our dead shall [illegible] a subject race.

"NEW INDIA" FORFEITURE CASE.

HEARING OF APPEAL ADJOURNED.

MADRAS, Dec. 4.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer applied today before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justices Abdur Rahim and Ayling, for an adjournment of the hearing of the appeal filed by Mr. P. K. Telang against the order of forfeiture by the Government under the Press Act of the security of Rs. 2,000 furnished by him on behalf of "New India" Press pending the disposal of the appeal preferred to the Privy Council by Mrs. Besant in the first security case. He also said that he had received a cable that the trial of the appeal in the Privy Council would be taken up as soon as records from the Madras High Court reached them. Their Lordships tentatively adjourned the hearing of the case to 15th March, 1918.

PRODUCTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS.

BILL TO EFFECT BRITISH CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Stanley introduced a Bill to prevent enemy firms or firms subject to enemy financial influence trading in non-ferrous metals for a period after the war. Mr. Stanley stated that he had been in communication with the Dominions on the subject. A group of Germans practically controlled non-ferrous metals before the war which was greatly to the disadvantage of the British on the outbreak of the war. Dr. Addison referred to the way in which Australia had got rid of the control of "Metal Gesellschaft," the most gigantic monopoly in the world. We wanted to create effective competition. The debate was adjourned.

CHINESE CABINET CRISIS.

WANGSHINCHEN APPOINTED ACTING PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Dec. 3.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., Dec. 4.

The resignations of the acting Premier, Wangtahsich, and the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, Finance, Education and Agriculture, have been accepted. Wangshinchen, at present Chief of General Staff has been appointed Acting Premier.

MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL FINAL.

ANSWERING EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO BE IN ENGLISH.

Consideration of the regulations relating to the scheme of a Joint Board for the conduct of the Matriculation and School Final Examinations was resumed by the Senate of the Bombay University yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Vice Chancellor.

The question before the Senate yesterday was whether there should be any option to the candidate to answer a paper in the vernacular. Regulation No. 14 provided that the candidates must answer the printed question papers in English except that questions in Sanskrit, Persian and Elementary Science might be answered either in English or in the vernacular at the option of the candidate.

At Monday's meeting Mr. K. Natarajan had moved an amendment that papers in all the subjects should be answered in English.

Prof. H. G. Limaye, moved an alternative amendment that option should be given of answering in vernacular papers in all subjects other han English and History.

Mr. Percy Anstey in opposing Prof. Limaye's amendment that his (Prof. Limaye's) contention was that to teach subjects in English was positively injurious if not obnoxious. With regard to one or two subjects such as Sanskrit or Persian, the speaker agreed there was some difficulty. But Mr. Limaye's contention did not stop with the languages. It carried them very much further. If it was the case with the boys in the Matriculation class that they could understand best in the vernaculars it would continue to be so later too. If it would be difficult to make them understand in English at that stage it would be more difficult later. And if they could not learn their subjects in English the only logical conclusion was to give all instruction in the vernaculars. They could not draw the line separating the subjects to be taught in English and those to be taught in vernaculars, what was suitable for teaching Science was also suitable for teaching History.

INTERESTS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Professor Bhate said that it was not merely for the change that they advocated the introduction of instruction in vernaculars but that secondary education might be improved. The students were in the habit of cramming and possessed ill-digested and meagre knowledge. Comparing the Matriculation students of this country and those of other countries they found there was a vast deal of difference in their knowledge. Such defects of education could not be removed by merely tinkering with the curriculum from a system in vogue for 60 or 70 years. Instruction in English in this country was psychologically an unnatural system. The argument that if they allowed the option to answer in the vernaculars students would find it difficult to answer in English afterwards was not right for they could easily learn to answer in English. The reform was essential for if they taught all the subjects in the vernaculars sounder and clearer instruction could be given and cramming would be avoided. Mr. Bhate suggested that they might try the experiment of teaching the vernaculars for a period of five years at which time the whole system would automatically cease. If within that time they showed that the experiment was good, as they hoped then it might be continued, otherwise it was still within their power to discontinue it.

THE RESULTANT DISPARITY.

Mr. D. G. Padhye said that having been himself a teacher for over 20 years and always willing to introduce the vernaculars in the best possible way he never found it difficult to use them as much as necessary. If an option were given to the students to answer in English or in the vernaculars, they would find that one batch of students who went into the college classes would have answered in English, and another in the vernaculars. Thus one batch would have to be specially trained for answering in English. As a result the batch which had answered in English would always be put at a disadvantage. Would they penalise them for having answered in English?

Sir Frank Beaman agreed with Mr. Anstey in his contention of the difficulty of learning in English extending to the college classes. It was surprising to him that Mr. Limaye and others were still harping on that string. He was opposed to the introduction of a principle which carried to its logical conclusion could only mean the substitution of other languages for English and hence the disruption of the whole course.

DIFFICULTY OF UNDERSTANDING THROUGH ENGLISH.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said that a few years back he was opposed to teaching in the vernaculars. But he had since opportunities of seeing how the system worked. The students knew the subjects taught in their vernaculars much better than those taught in English. If so they were to be taught in the vernaculars they might be given the option of answering in the vernaculars also.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said that a system which had given them numerous masters of the vernaculars could yet give them more. So there was no fear of the vernaculars suffering. If on the other hand instruction was imparted through the vernaculars certainly it would weaken the knowledge of the English language.

Dr. Surveyor said that one examination would be enough to show the absurdity of the suggestion of making vernaculars the media of instruction. If the candidates were to answer in the vernaculars, then why should not they be given their question papers in the vernaculars also?

MR. NATARAJAN'S MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Natarajan's motion was then put to the vote and carried. Hence Mr. Limaye's amendment was not considered.

Dr. Harold Mann being absent the motion which stood in his name that "a copy of the Budget prepared by the Board and approved by the Syndicate shall be sent to all members of the Senate in the month of January every year and members may propose any amendments to it to be discussed at the next following meeting of the Senate at which it is possible to do so under the existing regulations" was proposed by Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan moved as an amendment that the words "and members may propose amendments to it to be discussed at" be omitted and the words, "and the consideration of the Budget shall be an item on the Agenda of" be substituted therefor, and against the words, "at which it is possible to do so under the existing regulations" be omitted.

Mr. Mirza's amendment was carried.

Then the question of the affiliation of the Surat Arts College was taken up and fuller consideration of it was adjourned till the 18th instant.

INSOLVENTS AND ARRESTS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done useful service by giving publicity to the able and lucid judgment recently delivered by His Honour Mr. S. F. Billimoria re: arrest of adjudicated insolvents. The hardship referred to by the acting Chief Judge in confirming the judgment, as likely to be caused to creditors, is real and one of long standing though it may not be apparent to the lay mind. The present Insolvency Act prohibits any suit or proceeding being instituted against a debtor while his petition is pending. Under one of the rules framed by the High Court by virtue of the power conferred upon it by the Act, no petition is liable to be struck off for want of prosecution unless the debtor has failed to take any step further during a period of eighteen months after the same is filed. Result, the debtor is immune from any legal process for at least a year and a half. In several cases, debtors manage to get these eighteen months extended to double and treble this period by filing fresh petitions in succession. The writer has come across instances in which a second and even a third petition has been filed the very day that the dismissal of the prior one is gazetted. The creditor is thus left entirely at the mercy of the debtor. There is no statutory limit of interval that must elapse before the dismissal of one petition and the filing of another. Neither is any special permission of the Court necessary before filing one petition after another as was the case under the old parliamentary Statute. Thus many debtors manage to have their petitions hanging indefinitely and by paying a small court fee of something like Rs. 22-4-0 keep their creditors at bay for any length of time. No doubt it is open to the creditor to move the Court against the debtor but the remedy is neither cheap nor expeditious. A decree-holder of the Small Causes Court hardly thinks it worth his while to throw away good money after bad by engaging the services of the expensive attorney and the inevitable Counsel. In the absence of special leave granted by the High Court, the creditor who has not recovered judgment has to sit with hands folded while the adjudication is hanging over, so long, and the creditor who has secured his judgment has also to be content with a mere scrap of paper which proves the law to be not only a big "hass" but also an impotent one.

However the evil is not irremediable. The machinery for removing it is ready to hand. All that is wanted is somebody to turn the handle. The Act requires the debtor to file his schedule of debts within a month of adjudication. In default the Act prescribes certain penalties. But unfortunately the Court has no power to act *suo motu*. It has to be moved either by the Official Assignee or the creditor. The former is seldom or never moved into action except when some creditor, in his turn, moves him. The latter, if he be the holder of a decree for a small amount hardly finds it paying to incur any unnecessary or exhorbant costs. If the rules could be so altered as to enable the Official Assignee to put on board for dismissal all such petitions as may not have been proceeded with for a period of, say three months, debtors would be more vigilant and creditors would not have to wait for months and years, as now, before recovering their just debts. The old practice, now condemned by the Small Causes Court, was a survival from the days of the old Statute, the provisions whereof did not favour the debtor at the expense of the creditor. Under the present Act the old order of things is changed to the detriment of the creditor. The Registrar by putting debtors to terms as a condition of their release was at least able to accomplish the desired result to the satisfaction of the creditor and debtor, as well. Now that arrest warrants will not be issued at all against adjudicated insolvents there is no doubt that they will have a merrier time of it than before.—Yours, etc.

LAWYER,

A meeting of the Sindhi students of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh was held under the Presidentship of the Principal on the 30th, of November, at which the distribution of the munificent annual donation, made by the Bombay Government, of a lakh of rupees for the encouragement of education among the Mahomedans of Sind, was discussed. On the assumption that the Government had not yet made any distribution of the sum between Primary Schools, Secondary School's, and Colleges, resolutions were adopted which were respectfully forwarded, for consideration to the proper authorities. Besides the expression of thanks to various bodies, they proposed that half the sum should be earmarked for Moslem Scholarships towards higher education. The balance was suggested, for division among various institutions for the aid of Moslem Education.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A GREAT ASSEMBLAGE.

Amidst the stress and storm of Exhibition and Cricket Carnivals, of Legislative Council Meetings, and of sundry other doings, H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon were graciously pleased to hold a Reception at Government House, Malabar Hill, last night. In the correct interpretation of the invitation their Excellencies were "At Home." and if the occasion was furnished by State obligations, nevertheless their Excellencies made everybody perfectly at Home at the end of the presentations. The State bungalow and the grounds of Government House were beautifully illuminated with navy-coloured electric bulbs. In a word, the guests found an opportunity to conjure up an Arabian Nights scene. After dinner, at which Sir Francis Stewart, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, the Hon. Mr. Cadell, Capt. Hudleston, R.I.M., Capt. Nigel Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Crerar, and Mrs. Greenaway were entertained, their Excellencies proceeded in procession to the State Bungalow in the following order:—

Subedar-Major Balkrishna Rao.

Lord Lathom, Captain Laverton, Captain Studd, Captain MacEwan, Captain Greenaway, Captaoin Rigby.

Mr. Crerar.

Nawab of Savanur,

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

Colonel Cadell.

Captain Nigel Paton, and Captain Hudleston,

Rissaldar Yusuf Ali Khan.

Meanwhile, guests entitled to Private Entree entered the State Bungalow by the main entrance, the remainder by the billiard room entrance. When Subedar-Major Balkrishna Rao had reached the top of the steps, His Excellency's Band played "God Save the King." Their Excellencies having occupied the thrones, the presentations began with the Private Entree. The more distinguished people entitled to the honour were the Chief Justice, the Rt. Revd., the Lord Bishop of Bombay, members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Additional members of the Viceroy's Council, General Officer commending Bombay Brigade the Senior Naval Officer, Consuls-General, Consuls de Carriere Commissioners of Divisions, and First Class Indian Chiefs. Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary made the presentations, and Capt. Rigby R.A.M.C., conducted by the Private Entree ladies and gentlemen to their proper places after being presented. Lord Lathom, A.D.C., directed the Public Entree which followed, Capt. Studd A.D.C., having passed on the cards to the Private Secretary who read out the names. An interval was set side for the presentations of decorations and honours to the following gentlemen with each of whom his Excellency shook hands:—

The Insignia of a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to Major-General W. C. Knight.

The Badge of a Companion of the Imperial Service Order to Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Surajlal Thathi.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to Seth Motilal Manockchand.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to Miss Serene M. Cursetjee.

The Sanads and Badges of the titles to Khan Bahadur Jehangir Cursetjee Daji, Khan Bahadur Budan Khan, Khan Bahadur Dinsha Manekji Kalapesi, Rao Bahadur Thakoreram Kapilram Mehta Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai and Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vishnu Dange.

Lady Willingdon was superbly attired in a dress of emerald green with being silver brocade the front being of silver lace flounces. The radiancy of her Excellency was completed with a diamond and pearl tiara, diamond and pearl ornaments, and the Order of the Crown of India which she wore and which blended beautifully with her dress. The guests of Lord and Lady Willingdon felt more than at home on the hospitable grounds of Government. House, and in all directions gratitude for an eminently charming evening was silently or boldly expressed, particularly in the Durbar Hall where the weary gifted with a thirst, found an abundance of good things calculated to cheer. For two hours or less Lord Willingdon cast off the armour of Governorship and mixed with his cosmopolitan guests with characteristic charm, while Lady Willingdon in the words of the late Sir Pherobeshah Mehta, shed sunshine w herever she moved.

"OUR DAY."

The following Press Note has been issued:—

His Excellency the Governor will be obliged if all local Committees for the celebration of Our Day in the Bombay Presidency and Sind will intimate to him, as soon as possible after December 12th, the total sum contributed or collected in the area in which they are working, so that the total amount realized throughout the Presidency and Sind may be publicly announced as soon as possible after the celebrations of "Our Day" are over.

A CORRECTION.

It was stated by error in our report of the case which appeared in the Small Causes Court by Major Porter to recover fees for a surgical operation, which appeared in our issue of Monday that Major Porter belongs to the I.M.S. Major Porter was formerly in the R. A. M. C., but is now retired. We regret that this mistake should have occurred.

On Tuesday the Viceroy and the Secretary of State gave interviews among others to Messrs. Surendranath Bannerjee, Rai Baikuntanath Sen, I.B. Sen, Nilratan Sircar, Rai Sitanath Rai and Raja Reshikes Laha.

PLEA FOR REDEMPTION OF PLEDGES.

SUGGESTION OF PERIODICAL PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY.

DEPUTATIONS TO MR. MONTAGU.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The Viceroy and Mr. Montagu received this morning deputations from four public bodies.

Rai Baikuntanath Sen Bahadur read the Indian Association's address embodying the scheme of reforms advocated by the Indian National Congress. The Association suggested that parliamentary committees should sit periodically every ten years to enquire into the working of conditional reforms and Indian affairs. In conclusion, he said that the pages of Anglo-Indian history revealed the grim truth of pledges often inadequately redeemed with disasterous effects on the public mind, and prayed that this might not be the case with the message given by the King-Emperor through the Secretary of State.

The Hon. Raja Reshikesh Laha read the address of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce urging the revival of village unions, the enlargements of the powers of district boards, provincial autonomy, recruitment of majority of the members of the executive council by non-official members of the legislative councils, reconstruction of the provincial and imperial councils so as to secure non-official majority, fiscal autonomy for both provincial governments and also for the Government of India, powers for councils, provincial and imperial to legislate for requirements of internal administration excepting in matters relating to foreign relations and direction of military affairs.

Nawab Abdul Jubbar read the address of the Central National Mahomedan Association, urging that the cardinal principles that should be kept in view in any scheme of political reconstruction should be maintenance of stability of British connection with India, and allotment to Indian Mussalmans of due share in whatever steps that might be taken towards responsible government not only according to their numerical strength but also according to their political importance and to their contribution to the defence of the Empire. The Association wanted half the members of the Executive Council to be Indians, of whom again half should be Mahomedans and that Moslems should be proportionately provided for in the Public Services. Commissions in the Army and the Navy should be allotted to Hindus and Mahomedans in proportion to their strength in the army.

Hari Ram Goenka read address of Marwari Association urging amongst other reforms the adequate representation of the Marwari community in public bodies.

WOMEN'S DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

Intimation has been received from the Government of Madras that the All-India Women's Deputation to The Right Hon. E. S. Montagu will be received by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in Madras on the 18th. December.

The reception of this Deputation was applied for by the following lady members of the Senate of the Indian Women's University: Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhuri, B.A., Mrs. Margaret Cousins, Mus. Bac., Mrs. Saralabai Naik, M.A., Mrs. Vidya R. Nilakanta, B.A., Mrs. Sriragamma, B.A. Among the additional representative ladies who have promised to support the Deputation are Lady Bose, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Mazur-al-Haque, Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Nehru, Mrs. Chandrasekhra Aiyar, Dr. Miss Joshi, Mrs. Sanjiva Rao, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Mrs. H. Tata, Mrs. Lazarus and Miss Gokhale.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Chairman's draft of the Administration Report of the Board for the year 1916-17 formed the subject of prolonged discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Board under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Orr, but as copies of the draft were not available to the press, the latter could not take any intelligent interest in the proceedings and the discussion was not concluded when the Board adjourned for the day.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at the Meeting of the Legislative Council on Tuesday. Her Excellency was also present.

Her Excellency attended a Meeting of the Bombay Children's Branch at the Women's Branch War and Relief Fund Depot on Tuesday morning.

Her Excellency was present at the Cricket Match, Hindus vs. Mahomedans on Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies held a Reception on Tuesday evening. About twelve hundred guests were present.

H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra visited her Excellency on Monday morning.

His Excellency presided at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Monday. Her Excellency was also present.

Their Excellencies on Monday afternoon attended a party at the Lady Willingdon Army Nurses Club in their new home Tata House, which has been so kindly lent by Sir Ratan and Lady Tata.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have arrived at Government House.

Nawab Ali Nawaj Khan, Mir of Khairpur, has invited for his special medical treatment Hakim Mahomed Ahmed Khan, who will stop in Bombay for a week during which his service will be available to the public free of charge. He puts up at Sandhurst Road in the building occupied by the Umarkhadi Post Office.

LUDENDORFF ON WAR SITUATION.

DIFFICULTIES OF ARMISTICE.

A WAR OF PEOPLES NOT ARMIES.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.

Recd. 11-0 p.m., Dec. 4.

In the course of a conversation with the representative of a Vienna newspaper von Ludendorff said the war would not end in a draw, but in favour of the Central Powers. Regarding the Russian armistice, he said there must be security that the Government possesses the power to enforce the results of the negotiations. A general armistice would be difficult as the submarine activity would have to be interrupted, so the Entente could improve its position while no supplies reached the Central Powers. The armistice must therefore be short, otherwise the military situation would suffer. "Modern war," he said, "is a war of peoples not of armies. War now terminates with the defeat of the enemy people. There are no decisive battles now as formerly, they merely have an indirect influence on the whole system which decays and collapses."

THE LADY SANDOW.

MISS TARABAI'S FEATS OF STRENGTH.

The great feats of strength, which will be performed by Miss Tarabai, the Hindu Rajput Lady Sandow, will be an epoch-making event in the history of athletics in Bombay. Indians may be proud that their country has produced an Indian lady, who in her feats, which exhibit sheer strength, out rivals any male person, however strong however well-built and however athletic. Miss Tarabai has now performed in different parts of the country and all are unanimous in her praise. She has been fortunate in winning about 100 Gold Medals, Certificates and Trophies. Miss Tarabai is accompanied by her famous Circus troupe, in which 50 Philippine and Indian artists, male and female, do wonderful and extraordinary feats of Cycling on wires, Trapeze, etc. Miss Tarabai is to stay in Bombay for a very short time only.

IR DER HAGGARD'S "DAWN" ON THE FILM.

It has often been a reproach that British scenery has not sufficiently utilised in film productions, but the enterprising management of the New Alexandra Cinema have gone a long way towards removing that reproach in their exquisite handling of Rider Haggard's dramatic story "Dawn" which is to be shown to the public from Saturday next. This is an essentially British production. There are a rapid succession of remarkable effects in lightings that are visions of delight to the eye, and which have been seldom, if ever, approached by the most expert of film producers in any country. The production should prove one of the biggest successes for the year 1917. Nothing has been omitted that could in any way improve the production, nor make it more likely to be appreciated by the picture patron, while there is a healthy, wholesome tone about it that will commend it to the most prudish critic.

THE RELIGIOUS STATUS OF LINGAYAT

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am pained to read the perverted account of the meeting of the Lingayat and Jain Public, Belgaum, published in your issue of the 27th instant. Specially the statement made about me is radically wrong and is likely to create misunderstanding and prejudice. I said that the Lingayat religion is an independent religion. It is a religion protestant against formulistic Hinduism and the religious customs, forms, principles and even religious philosophy are so different that Lingayatism has been as distinct a religious entity as Jainism. Lingayats are not a Hindu sub-sect like Marhathas. And being a distinct religious entity, they demand special electoral rights like Mahomedans, Jains etc. I do not assert that Lingayats are of absolutely non-Hindu character. This is what I meant. I don't know if the misrepresentation by the correspondents is due to my speech in vague and generalised terms.

It is said that Mr. Chikodi, the President, first allowed Mr. Lengade to speak, but afterwards he did not allow at the instigation of Mr. Lathe. But it is painfully false. Mr. Chikodi from the very beginning asserted that Mr. Lengade, being a native of the Sangli State, could not be allowed to speak. Nobody went away when I delivered my speech. The attendance was very large, numbering about 500. Only three of the correspondents opposed Mr. Lathe's proposal. I thank you for your kindness.—Yours, etc.

N. R. SAKHARE.

RACE WITH A DHOBIE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to have a little space in your popular paper to correct an error made by my friend Shakoor Ellias in your Saturday's issue?

The dhobie is in my father's employ but he is certainly not kept by my father as a companion to me.

He happens to be a good rider and knows a little of Indian exercises. Whenever I ride I take him out with me and some time ago he used to teach me athletics, as he had been recommended to me by some friends of mine with whom I believe he had been kept for the purpose.—Yours, etc.

MEGHJI VASANJI,

Nepean, Sea Road.

EAST AFRICA CLEARED OF ENEMY.

FUGITIVES IN PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.

LAST GERMAN COLONY OCCUPIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

An East African communiqué says that Vandeventer on December 1st reported that reconnaissances definitely show that German East Africa is completely cleared of enemy. Thus the last of the German overseas possessions has passed into our hands and the hands of Belgians. The small German remnant has taken refuge in the Portuguese territory and measures have been taken to deal with them. The captures during November were 1,115 Germans and 3,382 native fighters. We captured or destroyed six enemy guns, seventy-three machineguns and several thousand rifles.

RECENT ENEMY'S FAILURES.

(Continued from page 7.)

Ypres battlefront A few flights were made in which one German machine was brought down. Five of ours are missing.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK WITH LOSESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 4.

A French communiqué says there was great artillery activity in sectors North of Chemin-des-Dames and intermittent artillery actions on the right of the Meuse. The enemy after violent bombardment in Woevre attacked positions north of Flirey but our fire drove them back inflicting heavy losses.

GERMANS REPULSED NEAR MOEUVRES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig says:—We repulsed attacks after sharp fighting in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres. The London troops captured twelve machine guns and a number of prisoners in the neighbourhood of Bourlon.

There has been considerable reciprocal artillery firing on the southern battle-front.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE ON AISNE AND MEUSE FRONTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 4.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports that the artillery struggle was fairly violent during night-time between Miette and the Aisne east of Rheims and on the right of the Meuse.

AMBITIOUS ENEMY EFFORT.

FOILED AT LAVACQUERIE.

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Recd. 11-30 p.m. Dec. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the activity mentioned this morning in the region of Lavacquerie was apparently the signal for the enemy artillery to blaze up along the whole front from Gonnecourt to Moeuvres. Our guns thundered in reply and the hurricane of fire has now lasted some hours. New German division from Flanders has been brought to this front, also various fresh independent units have been identified. Germans appear to be making a supreme effort in this sector, but the correspondent temperately observes that for miles behind our lines, it is one great scene of extraordinary activity.

ENEMY PROGRESSES NOWHERE.

Captured German objective maps show that the scheme of offensive was very ambitious. For example, certain troops had set them as the first day's objective a line which would have carried their left flank two miles from where our front line rested prior to the great drive of November 19th. The actual gain of these same troops was very slight. So far as definite news is available we are still standing firm at Lavacquerie, which may be described as the centre of German attack, and enemy has nowhere made progress. Our men are fighting like tigers and have piled up a regular barrier of field grey corpses. We have recovered still more guns temporarily lost during the first onslaught on Friday. During Friday, one battery of ten of our machineguns fired seventy thousand rounds at the average range of twelve hundred yards with ghastly effect.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN NADIAD

At a public meeting of the citizens of Nadiad held on the 25th ultimo it was resolved to approach Government with a petition drawing attention to the fact that the current year's crops have been destroyed owing to the excessive rain and that the recent excessive land revenue assessments have resulted in the acute poverty of the population, and praying for proper redress in the matter. It was also resolved to request the Hon. Messrs. G. K. Pa[illegible] and V. J. Patel to conduct a local [illegible] into the condition of the agricultural classes.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN MUNICIPAL AREAS.

RIGHTS OF PARENTS AND EMPLOYERS.

AMENDMENTS DISCUSSED IN COUNCIL.

(By Our Special Representative.)

The whole of the second day's sittings of the Bombay Legislative Council was devoted to the consideration of Mr. Patel's Bill to enable Municipalities to introduce free and compulsory education within their areas, if they choose to do so—a fact which evidences the keen interest evinced in the subject and the desire to see that the first experiment of its kind to be introduced in the country should, as far as possible, be based on a sound foundation. The consideration of the Bill clause by clause was taken in hand on Monday and all the amendments to several clauses that could be moved on that day were rejected. Many amendments were, however, still left over. Of these the most important were two. Both of these stood in the name of the Hon. Mr. Sathe.

Odium of the Police Court.

The first referred to clause 10 (1) of the Bill, which impose a penalty for failure to cause a child to attend school. The penalty is to be imposed after due trial by a magistrate at the instance of the Schools Committee. Mr. Sathe proposed that the president of the Municipality, rather than the magistrate, should be empowered to try such cases. His contention was that the procedure of a trial by the magistrate was bound to be lengthy and expensive and that, where there was a remedy provided by law, people were tempted to take full advantage of it, thereby wasting their money if the case went against them. Besides, he added, there was such an amount of roughness in the treatment given to accused in Criminal Courts that one should try to avoid that machinery as much as possible. Finally, no one acquainted with the English Police Courts, on the days set apart for hearing school attendance cases, could desire to see such scenes enacted in India. Mr. Harchandrai supported Mr. Sathe mainly because he apprehended that an odium would attach to a popular measure like the Bill if a breach of its provision were interpreted as a criminal offence.

A Dangerous Doctrine.

To this Mr. Kamat replied that a prosecution would generally be undertaken against recalcitrant persons and that, too, only after all other remedies had failed. Besides the president of a municipality could not in all human probability be expected to be an independent and impartial judge in a case that was lodged by the municipality of which he was the executive head. Mr. Pratt emphasised that the usefulness of the Act would be largely negatived if the impression was created that a breach of it was not a serious offence, and he, for his part, would like to see that the procedure in courts in India in such cases was as brisk and business like as in England. Sir Mahadeo Chaubal expressed his surprise that lawyers of the reputation of Mr. Sathe and Mr. Harchandrai, who always regarded it as a flaw in the administration of justice in this country that in some cases the prosecutor is himself the judge, should have supported such a proposal. Mr. Upasani sought to score a point against Sir Mahadeo by pointing out that the procedure against which the latter spoke was allowed to continue by Government themselves in many cases, forgetting that two wrongs do not make one right. Mr. Sathe in his reply also sought refuge in this dangerous doctrine. Fortunately, however, he could not persuade the Council to accept his view and to depart from its determination to see that the Bill was based on a sound foundation.

An Unfortunate Concession.

Unfortunately in accepting his second amendment by a majority the Council did not display the same determination and allowed itself to be carried away by specious appeals to its sense of humanity. This amendment referred to clause 11(1) of the Bill which runs as follows:

"Whoever, knowingly, for the purpose of profit, takes into his employment, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, any child in respect of whom the provisions of section 7 apply, shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees."

The Select Committee in their report emphasised that they were not in favour of permitting the employment of children of school-going age (that is, eleven years,) because it appeared to them that this must prejudice both their health and education. They recognised that this clause was not complete as it did not provide for casual employment or such other exceptions as it might be necessary to make. But they were rightly of opinion that, at any rate for some time, no practical difficulties were likely to occur, because no prosecution could be undertaken except by the Schools Committee, which would be able to exercise discretion, and because the present state of economic development in the mofussil was not such as to furnish intricate questions for decision. Two predominating ideas influenced the Committee in drafting the clause as it stood in the Bill. One was their firm conviction that no child of school-going age should be employed in factories and workshops, and secondly that discretion should be vested in the Schools Committee to allow or disallow casual employment of children attending schools, it alone being in the position to judge whether such employment did or did not affect prejudicially either the health or the education of those children. On Monday the Council rejected an amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta extending the age of compulsion to thirteen in case of factory children so as to enable them to work as half-timers as well as to obtain education. The Council rejected the amendment because, it may be presumed, it felt that such an arrangement would be prejudicial alike to the health and the education of the children. Yet it is astonishing that the same Council the next day accepted the amendment of Mr. Sathe, which altogether does away with the absolutely essential and wholesome provision against the employment for profit of children of school-going age—a reform which the Select Committee, had embodied in the Bill. Mr. Sathe's amendment amounted to this, that the penalty for employing a child liable for compulsory education should not be imposed on an employer if he could show that the employment was such as not to interfere with the efficient instruction of such child. The chief argument on which Mr. Sathe and his supporters relied was that the prohibition of employment would work with undue hardship on poor parents who eked out a slender income by the slender wage of a child. Sir Mahadeo Chaubal urged that it was not possible to work the Act if trust was not placed in the Schools Committee. Mr. Belvi's arguments in support of Mr. Sathe's amendment were fallacious and Mr. Purshottamdas put more warmth into his remarks than cogency.

A Sensible Speech.

The most sensible speech made in the Council yesterday was that of Mr. Paranjpye, who lifted the debate to a higher plane. He did not hesitate to disguise the fact that in prohibiting employment of children of school going age, the rights and conveniences were trodden upon to some extent. But, he urged, this was essential, though unfortunate. There were, as he said, parents as well as employers who did not look to the larger and ultimate interests of the children but only to their immediate interests, and what was above all necessary was to induce enlightened views in such parents and employers about the rights of children.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Legislative Council resumed its sittings yesterday, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. The discussion on the third reading of the Bill for the extension of primary education in municipal districts in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay, was resumed.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole moved an amendment that "where there is no recognised primary school within half a mile" the parent shall be deemed to have a reasonable excuse for failure to attend a school, etc., instead of "one mile." Mr. Godbole said it would be a great hardship to a young child to walk a distance of two miles if the schools were not nearer to its house. With that view he had moved the amendment that the distance should be half a mile from the boy's house.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye opposed the amendment; he had to walk a distance of four miles to his school when he was a child; he did not think that the children had degenerated more in these days.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji supported the amendment.

Mr. V. J. Patel said only yesterday they had been told that a child could work for a part of the day and then attend the school without much inconvenience to it, but now they were told another thing

Mr. Godbole briefly replied. The amendment was lost by a majority of six votes.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Godbole then moved an amendment to Clause Nine to the effect that the School Committee might pass an order ordering the parent to send a child from 10 days of the date of the order. He said the parent should be given some time to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Patel said there was no valid reason shown in favour of the amendment.

The amendment was thrown out.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT INSTEAD OF MAGISTRATE.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe then moved, in clause 10, an amendment substituting the word "the President of a Municipality" for "Magistrate."

Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe said the only change he wished to make was to take away the word "Magistrate" and to put in the words "the President of a Municipality." Resort to magistracy (which is certainly a cumbersome affair) requires the employment of a pleader, necessitates the sifting of evidence according to the Evidence Act and provision of an appeal to the District Magistrate or a revisional application to the Sessions Judge according to the Magistrate who decides cases. After going in detail into the possible objections that might be raised to his amendment, Mr. Sathe said there was one thing to be urged, that if it was found that the Presidents were abusing their power, then it was open to them to come to this Council, and say "this Bill does not work well and the time has arrived when we should go back to the provision of a magistrate which stood in the original Bill." They were making a beginning in this direction for the first time in this country and particularly when they were bringing the compulsory clauses of this section into action, was it not their duty to see that they worked out the Act in as less an irksome way as possible and his earnest desire was to see that nothing should come in the way of this Act which would either make it distasteful to the people or retard progress or the chances of this Act being introduced by several municipalities. That was his only anxiety and he stood second none in his desire to see that in all municipalities this Act should be introduced and that education should be made compulsory, but when they did so they were in fairness bound to see that their action was of a character which would without diminishing the efficiency of administration go in the direction of inducing people to take this piece of legislation rather than not.

There were, Mr. Sathe said, his reasons for putting forward an amendment of this kind and hoped that the Council would accept it.

CLAUSE OFFENSIVE.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said he supported the amendment. To any new measure a great deal of odium was attached by the public, and by taking away the criminal character of the offence the measure would be made less offensive.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said the people would be taken before the Schools Committees first and given warnings. If the warnings proved of no avail then they would be taken before a magistrate, and such people did not deserve their sympathy.

Mr. F. G. Pratt opposed the amendment. Unless such parents were taken before a magistrate the usefulnesss of the act would be impaired. He dissented altogether from the view that the procedure in the criminal cases would be very costly. He would be glad if the English procedure in criminal cases were introduced in India, as a great deal of despatch was used there.

SIR M. B. CHAUBAL'S OPPOSITION.

Sir M. B. Chaubal said he was surprised at the amendment coming from such lawyers as Mr. Sathe and Mr. H. Vishindas. They had always been saying that one of the flaws in the British administration in the administration of justice was that there were some cases in which the prosecutor was the judge. He had known cases where appeals had been made on the ground that the officers who tried the cases were themselves interested or concerned in the departments. By the amendments which had been made all the money accrued from fines should go to the municipalities. Would not then the conduct of the Municipal President be open to aspersions that the Municipality was interested in the fines and that there could be no hope of justice from officers who were concerned in the administration of the Act? On the other hand, he did wish the parents to think that this was a trifling or venial offence. Nobody could think that the magistrate was going to offer the accused chocolates or sweets in the court. He wanted the people to know that this was a serious offence, and only in the last resort were they taken before a magistrate. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. S. B. Upasani supported the amendment.

AMENDMENT OPPOSED.

Mr. Patel opposing the amendment said: Under the main Act the Municipality was entitled to appoint the Schools Committee and that the Schools Committee might consist of the president. There was nothing in the main Act to debar the president from being a member of the Schools Committee and he knew of some instances in which the presidents of municipalities had been members of the Schools Committees and when the President becomes a member of the Schools Committee by virtue of his office he becomes the Chairman of that Committee and under this amendment power is given to the Schools Committee to pass an attendance order. The President as Chairman of the Schools Committee in consultation with other members of the Committee passes an attendance order. That order is disobeyed and prosecution is to be launched. Was it desirable that that prosecution should lie in the magistrate's court or any other court than the Court of the President. Would not, as his hon. friend, Sir Mahadeo Chaubal, said the Prosecutor be the Judge in his own case? He did not see how the President who was a member or Chairman of the Schools Committee could legally try a case the prosecution of which he himself had sanctioned?

UNDESIRABLE RESPONSIBILITIES.

The second point was several municipalities had official presidents who had different kinds of duties onerous as First Class Magistrates to perform and who were usually touring officers, which rendered it desirable that they should not be saddled with the further duty of trying cases under this Act and the Second or Third Class Magistrates would be fit persons to do this work.

In conclusion Mr. Patel said that if the presidents were given magisterial powers under this Act, they would in the very nature of things, being responsible for the administration of the Municipality, be inclined to make unwarranted use of the power to fine the offenders, thus adding to the municipal revenues.

AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Sathe in replying said regarding the objection that the prosecutors must not have any connection with the trials, Government no doubt had placed very high ideals before the public. But they themselves had fallen into the same pitfall and until they removed this blot of executive and judicial functions being vested in the same officer they should not oppose this amendment.

The amendment was lost by a majority of seven votes.

EMPLOYMENT OF JUVENILES.

Mr. Sathe then moved his amendment to clause 11 (1) which stood as follows:—"Whoever knowingly, takes into his employment, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, any child in respect of whom the provisions of section 7 apply so as to interfere with the efficient instruction of such child, shall on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees."

MR. SATHE.

Yesterday my hon. friend Mr. Chunilal Mehta moved his amendment on clause 2. He referred only to the question of factories, but Mr. Sathe did not wish to make any distinction between organized labour like that in factories and labour of a varied character which they found in the moffusil places other than industrial centres. His principal object in moving this amendment was to remove the bar which was intended to be put on it, so far as the employment of children was concerned, by the select committee. Looking to the fact that the majority of the Select Committee was very strong on this point he did consider it as a uphill work to persuade his friends to accept his amendment. The principal idea in his mind was to put into the forefront the idea of giving compulsory education. He did not for one moment suggest that they should sacrifice compulsory education in favour of employment, that was far from his mind but what he really intended to do by his amendment was that in so far as they could make ample and sufficient provision for the instruction of that child it would not be legitimate for then to put such a wholesale bar on the employment of children whether they were children employed in factories or children employed elsewhere as domestic servants. Mr. Sathe then quoted a passage from the majority report of the Select Committee to show that they were alive to certain defects in the present clause but instead of removing those defects in the way he had suggested to-day they depended upon the good sense of the Schools Committee and asked the Schools Committee rather to connive at casual employment rather than interpret the section in the strict sense. After describing what help the earnings of boys were to the family fund, Mr. Sathe concluded by expressing the hope that the Council would pass the amendment he had proposed with the view of removing the wholesale bar on the employment of children.

CASE OF A BIG FAMILY.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole supported the amendment as it was identical to the one which stood in his name. A big family which was poor and had many children should be given an opportunity of earning their livelihood and thus augmenting the total income of the family. He thought earning a small wage for a part of the day would not interfere with their education.

Mr. B. S. Kamat opposed the amendment. The clause as drafted by the Select Committee does not preclude totally the employment of children. To employ an office boy or a tennis boy was not for the purposes of profit. If the amendment were accepted it would open a way for the sweating of child labour, and the Committee had said that it was necessary to stop this evil altogether. If they were going to conquer illiteracy they should not give the boys schooling for short time and then get as much work as possible out of them.

Mr. F. G. Pratt said the Council could only accept the amendment if they came to the conclusion that the School Committees who would be entrusted with the working of this Act should not be entrusted with the powers which this section would invest them with. When a child is in employment the section would save the discretion to the school committee whether that employment was of such an objectionable character or not. In the section as drafted by Mr. Sathe the discretion would be left in the hands of the magistrate who would try the case. That should not be done: they should not take the power out of the hands of the Schools Committees.

Mr. P. C. Sethna said he supported the amendment. He did not think that the contention was right that by the passing of this amendment they would permit the employment of children in factories. If a boy was employed as an office boy or a tennis boy that was, Mr. Sethna said, employing him for the purposes of profit, as if the employer had engaged an adult he would have had to pay more. Mr. Sathe's amendment would not enable the factory owners to employ school children.

Mr. C. N. Seddon said if the amendment were passed it would be possible to force a child of nine years to attend a factory for six hours and then to make him sit for four hours in the school. This was a monstrous thing for a child and it was quite intolerable and ought not to be allowed. If any industry required this protection regarding child labour that industry did not deserve either their sympathy or support. We wanted to avoid the employment of child labour in factories. They should not lay such an impossible task upon children. He thought it would cause an irreparable injury to their health. He opposed the amendment.

NEED OF CHECKING CHILD LABOUR.

Mr. J. G. Covernton said he was sorry that Mr. Sathe had not made a better use of the copy he had lent him of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Fisher's Bill. He thought with the copy of the bill he had also given him a copy of Mr. Fisher's speech.

Mr. Covernton read a short passage from Mr. Fisher's speech relating to the harm done to children by the work imposed upon them out of school hours. The opinions of Medical Inspectors were also quoted and said that the Board of Education had unhesitatingly condemned that practice and he was doing his best to put a stop to it. He further ventured to say that the general sanitary condition of the schools and the factories was superior in England to that in India. That being so, he thought that the employment of children in this country in addition to school work should in his opinion be checked as far as possible.

Referring to the attitude taken up by his Department in connection with a certain school at Sholapur, Mr. Covernton said in the first place the Educational Department was merely a servant of Government and the public and if it was decided that half-time system was to be followed it was the duty of the Department to draw up a curriculum under that system and to make the best of it, even though individual members of the Department did not entirely approve of it. It seemed to him that the Hon. Mr. Sathe had rather it might be a mere accident given away his case when he said that one reason for employment of children was that if they employed a child for certain kind of works they had to pay Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 as against Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 or Rs. 15, to an adult. Mr. Covernton thought they surely ought not to allow children to be employed to the detriment of their health, detriment of their growth and therefore to the detriment of the rising generation and hence to the detriment of the whole country. They should not allow a procedure of that kind on the part of the individual employer for the sake of saving the difference between Rs. 3 and Rs. 9

Mr. G. F. Keatinge said he supported the amendment. The effect of the insertion of the words would be to make the Act very elastic

LEGISLATURE AND CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

Sir M. B. Chaubal said so long as the parent of a child put him into a school, although he employed him for a part of the remaining time, he had no criminal liability. There was not much difference between the Select Committee's object and Mr Sathe's amendment—that we did want to excuse the casual employment of school children whether the children get profit out of their employers or the employers get profit out of the children. The Select Committee had cudgelled their brains over this thing for a long time. Mr. Keatinge told them that Mr. Sathe's amendment would do no harm. We wanted to prevent the employment of children for profit making. If a child were constantly employed in addition to its school-hours it was likely to affect its health, and it was in the discretion of the Schools Committee after considering each case to decide whether the case should be taken before a magistrate or not. The Committees would not be able to do this unless confidence was placed in them by the legislature. There was no objection to making the casual employment of children permissible but the amendment proposed by Mr. Sathe did not do it. That would enable employers to sweat children.

Mr. D. V. Belvi said the arguments of Mr. Sathe were unanswerable. The result of the Act would be to frighten poor men out of Municipal areas so that they could go to other places and earn their living It was very well for rich men to speak of sweating child labour, but this was a poor country and they had to do their best under the circumstances for the education of the poor. The legislation was for the poor people of the presidency. The Council should not surrender their reason to the Select Committee.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas supported the amendment. Taking into consideration the fact that factory labour was getting scarcer every day it was not proper to err on the side of strictness and severity. It was after all a question of earning their bread. This was the first time that an Act of this nature was introduced in this country and the Council should do their best, although it was permissive, to make it as smooth in its working as possible.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said he was not surprised at the reception given to Mr. Sathe's amendment. He supported the amendment heartily.

SUGGESTION FOR POSTPONEMENT OF CONSIDERATION.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said he was not an employer of factory labour, nor had he any brief for them. There were two wide differences of opinion among the members. Mr. Pratt was for trusting the Schools Committee, and Mr. Belvi who was for self-government, was putting his trust in the magistrates. Was it not better to come to some compromise? Was it not better that the consideration of the clause should be postponed for a time so that they could come to some definite agreement.

H. E. the President said Mr. Patel had already suggested an amendment, and if that were agreeable to the other side there would be no objection to accepting it.

Mr. Upasani supported the amendment. If Government found that the long hours in the factories were telling upon the health of children they could curtail them. The economic conditions made it absolutely necessary that the Act should be put into force with as little inconvenience as possible.

LARGER INTERESTS OF CHILDREN.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said the very fact that they were legislating for the purpose of compulsory education showed that they were going to restrict the rights of parents and employers. The Act in itself intended something harsh in the interests of children against the parents and employers. There were employers and parents who did not look to the larger interests of children. It was stated that England had only introduced the compulsory education 40 years after the first Act. Therefore they should introduce an imperfect Act and if they found after 40 years that it did not work properly they should introduce another Act. But it was in the interests of good statesmanship that they should profit by the mistakes of other countries. What would happen, if the amendment were accepted, was this that the factories would open schools on their premises and make the children work by shifts. Only that morning they were told by Mr. Godbole that it was a great hardship to the children that they should be asked to walk one mile to and from their schools, but he was surprised to find the same member supporting this amendment.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said he opposed the amendment. If the children were educated in their youth they would be better citizens and better able to earn their livelihood. They would be better also from the physicial point of view. It was better that the Act should pass as it stood without the amendment.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Mr. Patel said the whole question was whether or not the employment of children in factories should be allowed.

The President asked whether Mr. Patel would allow children in such concerns, as carpet factories to work which did not come within the purview of the Factory Act.

Mr. Patel said he objected to the employment of school children in the factories, or any industrial concern. Mr. Sathe had not said that he opposed the employment of school-children in the factories. That was the whole question. They wanted the factory owners to work the children after school hours. That was at the back of the supporters of the amendment.

MR. SATHE'S REPLY.

Mr. Sathe in replying said the question of factory children had been brought in to make matters complex. But Mr. Paranjpye had no concern apparently for those children who were living near the Municipal areas. Who ever was going to employ children unless it was to make profit out of them?

The amendment was carried, 25 voting for it and 13 against.

The Council then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

GOVERNMENT AND COAL PRICES.

INDIAN MINING FEDERATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

The following telegram has been sent by the Indian Mining Federation to the Member of Commerce and Industry, Delhi:—

"The Indian Mining Federation respectfully lay before you that their representatives were informed on November 30 by the Coal Controller that Government proposes to fix maximum prices for all coals for all purposes and to close the collieries working third class coal on the ground that the labour of these collieries will be compelled thereby to go to collieries working first and good second class coal and thus enhance the output of those coals to meet increased Government demands. The federation strongly protest against Government interference of fixing rates of coals for private consumption, thereby benefitting industries which have raised the prices of their products uninterfered. Third class collieries are now mainly supplying fuel for domestic purposes and small industries. As a result of closure the Federation apprehends reduction of general output and consequent widespread discontent arising from the scarcity of domestic fuel and also paralysis of the country's industries, throwing thousands out of employ, followed by criminal activities and thus causing a situation of extreme gravity. The Federation, therefore, appeal to Government to desist from adopting the proposed drastic measure and suggest the following for improving the raisings of good coal:—

Government to open recruiting centres for labour in labour districts of Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and United Provinces; at once to arrange supply of essential mining plants and machineries and repair of those lying unrepaired and useless; to economise consumption of first and good second class coal for purposes other than Government, allowing second and third class collieries to continue meeting demands of domestic consumption and important industries.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

A PECIAL SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 1.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee have arranged to hold a special Provincial Conference at Madras in the third week of December, 1917. A strong influential and representative Reception Committee has been formed. Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor, "The Hindu," has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Mr. K. P. Raman Menon, High Court Vakil, Calicut, has been elected president of the conference. A special pandal will be erected at "Govinda Vilas Palace," Royapettah, (the residence of Mr. Lodd Govindass) to accommodate 2,000 people. pose of re-affirming the adherence of the The conference is held for the main purpeople of this Presidency to the Congress-League scheme of reforms. It is hoped that a large number of delegates from the mofussil and from Madras will attend the conference and make it an unprecedented success.

ANGLO-INDIAN CONCESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

The memorandum of the Anglo-Indian Association presented to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State while depreciating going too fast, did not advocate standing still. Considerable autonomy should be given to great provinces especially in finance administration of justice and in education with some enlargement of imperial and provincial legislative councils both by election and nomination. Important minority communities should be continuously represented by elected representatives and direct representation of vast agricultural classes should be given by nomination to councils of districts. It also urged throwing open of higher appointment to Anglo-Indians.

We learn, that the following officers of the Marine Lines war hospital have been promoted to be Cantains in the Indian Medical Service:—Lieuts. K. K. Patel, A. B. Mistry, G. V. Bailey Dias and A. D. Pestonji.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Ramji Devram Koli and others v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Sessions Judge of Dhulia. The Sessons Judge found the accused guilty of belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery and sentenced them under section 401 I. P. C. to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are given in the following judgment of Mr. Justice Shah:—We are indebted in this case to Mr. Virkar for having assisted the Court on behalf of the appellants.

Originally 17 persons were charged with belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery under Section 401 of the Indian Penal Code. Accused Nos. 7, 8, 9, 16 and 17 were acquitted by the learned Additional Sessions Judge who tried them. All the other accused were convicted of the offence charged, and they have all appealed to this Court.

The evidence in support of theory that these appellants belonged to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery relates to certain previous convictions of some of these accused and to the movements of some of them on or about the 29th of July when a theft described as the Lamboli theft was committed. Further some of them are closely related. Many of them are Kolis and they are all residents of different villages within a ten-mile radius of Thalner. These are the circumstances relied upon by the prosecution.

The evidence of previous convictions clearly shows that there was no such association about the month of July as the prosecution seek to prove. For instance accused Nos. 3 and 4 were convicted on the 27th January 1917 and were actually in jail about the time that they are now charged as belonging to a gang of thieves. The previous convictions of some of the accused are old. For instance accused No. 5 was convicted in 1899 and 1906. Accused No. 6 was convicted in 1910. In the case of accused No. 15 there has been no previous conviction: but he is one of the persons convicted in the Amalner theft case in February 1917, this particular theft having been committed on the 3rd of July. I am satisfied on a consideration of the evidence relating to the previous convictions that they do not support the theory of the prosecution as to the exixtence of a gang in the month of July and as to the association of these particular accused in connection with that gang.

The two specific offences in the month of July, which formed the subject matter of investigation, were the Amalner and Lamboli thefts. In the Lamboli case the persons charged were accused Nos. 5 to 12 and 14, but the result of the case in appeal was that all these persons except accused No. 10 were acquitted, the evidence in the case being insufficient to establish the charge against them. In the Amalner theft case accused Nos. 12 to 17 were tried and convicted on the 1st of February 1917. Thus it is clear that both as regards the number of thefts in July and as to the result of the investigation the facts do not support the prosecution story.

EVIDENCE OF ASSOCIATION NOT SUFFICIENT.

As regards the other evidence in the case which relates to the movements of some of the accused about the time that the theft at Lamboli was committed, the learned trial Judge fairly sums up the result, when he says that their association about that time is an important fact but that the evidence is not sufficient to prove that any particular accused belongs to that gang. With regard to this evidence it is important to remember that though it was before the Court in the theft case it was not found to be sufficient to establish the charge of theft against the accused, who were tried in that case. I do not say that that evidence is not relevant for the purpose of proving association in this case on a charge under Section 401, I do not think, however, that the same evidence can be reasonably used to establish association for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery when the evidence was not found sufficient to prove the connection of the accused with the particular theft. The learned Judge, however, has recognized the fact that that evidence is not sufficient to prove that the appellants belonged to the gang. It seems to me, however, that in dealing with the case of each of the accused he has in effect treated this evidence as sufficient to establish associaion. For instance, in the case of accused No. 5, after referring to his previous convictions and to his relationship with the other accused, the trial Judge observed that the evidence connecting him with the Lamboli offence was sufficient to prove that he was a member of the gang. I am satisfied, however, that this evidence of the movements of some of the accused about the 29th of July is far from being sufficient to establish the fact that they belonged to a gang and were associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robebery. The fact that some of the accused are near relations and that they all reside in villages which are fairly near one another is no doubt a circumstance to be considered; but having regard to the deficiency of the evidence on the main point I do not think that that fact by itself can really be treated as indicating association of these accused persons for a criminal purpose.

A further fact relied upon on behalf of the prosecution is that from 1st August 1915 to 30th June 1916 the number of thefts was very large and that from 1st August 1916 the number of thefts was very large and that from 1st August 1916 to 30th June 1917 after the arrest of the accused in this case the number of thefts went down considerably; that is no doubt an important fact; but it is quite impossible from that fact to determine as to whether these accused belonged to a gang of persons associated for the particular purpose stated in the charge. It may be that some of these persons had to do with the offence in the year 1915-1916, but it is not reasonable to infer from this very fact that all these accused were associated in the month of July for the purpose of committing thefts.

I have dealt with all the circumstances relied upon on behalf of the Crown in the course of the argument here, and after a careful consideration of the evidence and of all the circumstances in the case I am satisfied that the charge brought against the present appellants is not established.

I would therefore set aside their convictions and sentences and direct that they be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. D. C. Virkar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

SCHOOL BOY CHARGED WITH FABRICATING EVIDENCE.

ACQUITTED BY THE HIGH COURT.

Shivaram, Bhavoorao Gaikwad vs. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

In this case the applicant who was a school boy was convicted of intentionally fabricating false evidence and abetment of forgery. He was convicted by the First Class Magistrate and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal the conviction was upheld, but the sentence was reduced to one month.

The facts of the case are briefly:—A certain Khot in the village of Bhopan filed what is called an assistance suit in the Mamlatdar's Court to recover rent from 71 different tenants. A notice was sent by the mamlatdar to be served on these 71 tenants with duplicate copies to be given, to each of the 71 defendants. One of the Revenue peons went to the village for the purpose of serving the notices and at the village he took with him the village Mahar and the present applicant who is a member of the Khot landlord's family. They went, from house to house in the village. The method of serving the notices so far as can be gathered from the evidence was that where they found anyone in the tenant's house they handed the notice to such occupant and that where they found no one, they pasted the notice on the door of the house. In 16 cases it is reported that the notices were so pasted and in the remaining cases, 55 in number, it is reported that the notices were personally served. It is in connection with these documents that the accused was stated to have committed the offence he was charged with:

JUDGMENT.

Justice Heaton in delivering the judgment said:—"My learned colleague and myself both of us find it quite impossible to believe on the strength of the evidence in this case that there was wholesale fraud and forgery in this matter. It is too open, too glaring. The explanation which seems to a far more probable to explain the affair is this: That there is an entirely mistaken notion current in this village, and perhaps in scores of other villages, as to the proper way of recording service of notice on a person. And so erroneous is this idea that it appears to be believed that if you have given the duplicate copy of the notice to a man's relative, you can with perfect propriety put what purports to be that persons signature on the original notice and that with equal propriety you can do this without consulting or having any authority from the person whose signature you make. As I think I have already said this is a totally erroneous view of what is correct, but from my own personal experience I do not profess to be surprised that this method should have currency in a village in some remote part of the Mofussil. And therefore it is that we have come to the conclusion that there is no general fraud in this case but that there is a sadly mistaken view of the method in which the service of summons or notice is to be reported. If there is no general fraud then it is not pretended that there is any reason to suppose a particular fraud in the case of the 3 men service on whom is made the subject of special inquiry in this case. It may be that the notices really were pasted on their houses, although they were reported as personally served it may be that there was somebody in their houses to whom the notices were given. The evidence does not tell exactly what happened. Where you have such a method as was here adopted first of serving the notices and then of reporting the service it will not be surprising to find that all sorts of errors appear in the report.

RATANRAV THE TRUE CULPRIT.

In conclusion I only wish to mention one observation made by the Sessions Judge which illustrates how absolutely different was his view of the case from that which we have taken. He said he could see no ground for regarding Ratanrav as an accomplice. In our view of the case it was Ratanrav who actually made and indubitably to his knowledge made the document said to be false; because as I have already explained, the document was false in that it purported to show that the signatures of these persons were made with their consent or by their authority. And Ratanrav has never pretended that he had their consent or authority to make their signatures. So that Ratanrav is not merely an accomplice, he is the actual maker of the false document. I am mentioning this point in order to illustrate as I said the very great divergence of view between ourselves and the trying and appellate Courts. It will be clear from what I have said that it is quite impossible for us to allow the conviction of the present applicant to be maintained. We therefore acquit him. The fine imposed having been remitted by the Appellate Court and the sentence of imprisonment having been served out, we are unfortunately unable to relieve the applicant in respect of the penalty which has been imposed. We can only say that he is acquitted. I think a little more care in the earlier stages of the enquiry would have resulted in the realisation that this is not a case of wholesale fraud but a case of a very erroneous view as to the proper way of dealing with matters of this kind. Had that preliminary enquiry been more careful and I think perhaps more intelligent, I do not think that this young man would have been prosecuted.

We direct notice regarding the case of accused No. 1, Keshav Balwant Surve, to show cause why the conviction in his case also should not be set aside. The notice to be returnable within a fortnight."

Mr. S. V. Palekar appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader represented the crown.

(Continued from Column 3.)

he should only answer the questions put to him, and asked him to state whether Ratansi Dayal was one of his friends. The witness replied that ther e was nothing in it, even if he was his friend.

At this stage Mr. Saher, in the heat of argument, asked the witness not to be impertinent.

Witness replied that the question by Mr. Saher about Mr. Dayal was an insinuation.

Mr. Saher retorted that there was no insinuation, and that the witness should stick to the point and answer only the questions put tohim.

The witness after leaving the box, was re-called and questioned by the Magistrate replied that Mr. Rattansey Dayal is a second-class engineer, and is a dealer in all sorts of machinery.

PROSPECTS OF DISCHARGE.

Mr. Saher stated that Sadik was in charge of the mills, he showed them to the accused, who had therefore reason to believe that Sadik was the owner of the mills.

Here Mr. Saher read out the affidavit of the accused and stated that since A.D. 1915, upto A.D., 1917, the mills had not been looked after and that the mills required many additions and overhauling necessitating an expenditure of Rs. 1,300, which deducted out of the sum of Rs. 3,500 brings the sum to Rs. 2,200 which was not far below the sum of Rs. 1,800 contracted into and paid for by the accused.

The Magistrate remarked that there were the receipts for the amount of Rs. 1,800 paid by the accused to Sadik. In reply to the magistrate's question, Mr. Kirtiraj informed that the accused did not keep any books, or any accounts.

Finally the magistrate expressed his opinion that on the strength of the evidence recorded so far he could see it his duty to discharge. though he felt for the poor widow, and informed Mr. Kirtiraj that he would remand the case on Friday next at 3-30p.m. when he shall be glad to go further into any other corroborative evidence brought to forward.

UNLAWFUL DISPOSAL OF MACHINERY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PURCHASER

At the Esplanade Police Court before the 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj, at the instance of Goolam Hoosein Suleman Khapedi, charged Salebhai Hasanally with purchase of property unlawfully disposed of by a menial servant appointed as a caretaker thereof.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law defended the accused.

The story for the prosecution is that the complainant is a duly constituted attorney of Haji Fatimabi of Rangoon and came to Bombay in September, 1917, to take charge of certain Mill properties owned by the latter but on arrival in Bombay he found that the said property and machinery had been unlawfully disposed of by one Sadik appointed as caretaker. The complainant then gave information to the police who arrested the servant Sadik and the present accused, and placed the former before Mr. Oliveira who convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

On 8th September, 1917 the present accused was placed before Mr. Athavle who released him on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and remanded the case to 16th idem. He also ordered the bringing down of the property, from Ujjain, a native State, to a resident of which place the accused in conjunction with his father had disposed of the property. On the 16th October a question arose as regards the legality and possibility of bringing down and restoration of the property from a native state, on account of which difficulty the case was again remanded to the 29th October, and for issuing a witness summons to the purchaser of the property from the accused. The case was again postponed to 8th November, when the case came on for hearing before Mr. Khairaz at the Mazagon Police Court who after certain preliminaries postponed the further hearing to the 19th November. On 19th November before the case was proceeded with, the magistrate is alleged to have suggested to the accused that since the machinery could not be brought down from Ujjain he should make good the loss to the complainant. The case was again postponed to the next day.

MAGISTRATE AS PEACEMAKER.

On the 20th November, the examination in-chief of Sadik was proceeded with, but before the evidence had reached even the first stage the magistrate is stated to have expressed his opinion, in spite of protests from the complainant's pleader, that the accused's transaction of purchasing the property from Sadik was bona-fide because he had obtained receipts from him. The case was finally called on for hearing on the 29th November, when it is stated that the magistrate after putting a number of questions to the complainant asked him to settle the case by accepting Rs. 1,750 from the accused which the complainant however, refused and the case was again adjourned till yesterday at 3-30 p.m.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday Mr. Kirtiraj, the prosecuting officer was questioned by the Court whether he had any further evidence to give as from the evidence already recorded, he had no hesitation in forming an opinion that the accused's transaction was bona-fide, as he had been able to produce receipts. Moreover the mills were not taken delivery of for several days after the purchase. Mr. Kirtiraj replied that he had something to say. As regards the delivery, the accused had nothing to be afraid of, as he knew that the real proprietor of the mills was not in Bombay.

NO ACCEPTANCE OF OFFER.

Pirojsha Jamasji Patel, was the first witness examined. He said that he was a second class engineer and was the principal proprietor of the Napier Foundry. He was informed about the Mills by Mr. Ahmed Kasam Patel, who was his manager So he inspected the Mills and gave an offer of Rs. 3,500. This was at the end of 1915. Witness also stated to Mr. Ahmed that if he would spend Rs. 300 more the mills would be in proper working order. He received no acceptance of his offer.

Mr. Ahmed Kasam Patel was the next witness examined. In reply to Mr. Kirtiraj's question, he stated that he saw the Mills the last time in the beginning of 1917, and he received an offer of Rs. 5,000 from one Mr. Ratansi Dayal, also in the beginning of this year. Prior to this he had received two other offers, viz., (1) for Rs. 3,500 in 1915, and (2) for Rs. 4,000 in 1916, and he apprised Haji Fatmabi of these offers from time to time. This was done by him in response to the request made by Haji Fatmabai, while she was in Bombay in 1915 and who was related to him. In reply she wrote that she would send down her nephew. Mr. Ghulam Hossein S. Khapedi, to Bombay to do the needful in the matter. This was in the beginning of this year. Since then he received no further communications from her until Mr. Goolam Husein came down to Bombay in September last with a Power of Attorney. During this interval he had not seen the mills.

CORRESPONDENCE DESTROYED.

Asked by the Magistrate whether the witness had got the correspondence that passed between her and him, he replied that as it was private, he had destroyed it. Moreover he had intended to go out of Bombay. He further stated that in one of his letters he had given his advice that the price of the machiery was going up every day and that therefore the mills could, after repairs, fetch good price.

Mr. Saher told the witness that he did not want his advice and all that, and that

(Continued in Column 2.)

LAST DAY.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION

AND

GRAND FANCY FAIR.

Elphinstone Gardens, Town Hall and Town Hall Gardens:

Season Tickets available until close of Exhibition.

Exhibition in Town Hall Grounds.

Grand Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisites of Indian Production. A huge collection of samples of Indian Enterprise gathered from the whole of the Indian Empire.

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WEDNESDAY.

4-30—6-15.

Elphinstone Gdns.—Junagadh Pipers and G. I. P. Band.
Wedgwood Club.—B. V. A. Band.
Exhibition—Taj Orchestra.

6-30—8.

Elphinstone Gdns.—The Governor's Band.
Theatre—"Pali Hill Bunnies."
Exhibition—Organ.

9-30—11-45.

Elphinstone Gdns.—B. V. A. Band.
Wedgwood Club.—Wedgwood Orchestra, Dancing.
Theatre—Varieties.
Side Shows—Orchestra.
Exhibition—Organ.

The Fancy Fair will open to-day at 4-30 p. m.

Plan still open at ROSE & Co.

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G A Austen, Devons.
Second-Lieut B W Blight, Devons.
Lieut T N Buckingham, Devons.
Second-Lieut C G Carlton, Devons.
Second-Lieut G A Drew, Devons.
Lieut W G Evans, Devons
Second-Lieut W W Hutton, Londons.
Lieut H N Johnson, Manchesters.
Lieut I M Metcalfe, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R Paynter, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W J Reed, Devons.
Second-Lieut W T Sanders, Devons.
Second-Lieut W H Shaw, Norfolks.
Lieut W J Sivewright, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. R T Boddington Londons.
Lt. N. F. Button Trench Mortars.
Lt. N F Coke, Trench Mortars.
Capt. L R Curtis, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. F W Frankau, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut P E Frith, Rifle Brigade.
Capt. W W Haden, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut F H Hawling, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut T A Hodge, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut F G Jones, Londons.
Second-Lieut G A Niven, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut A S Lancasters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R H Aldis, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H R Corfield Field Art.
Lt E W Harris, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut H Hunter, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L N Lisby, Sussex.
Capt. R N Mountfield, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H G Turrell, Oxford and Bucks.

WOUNDED.

Lt N E Ashenden, Field Art.
Lt E T L Baker, West Kents.
Second-Lieut L Bellingham, Cornwalls.
Capt W J Brown, South Lancs.
Capt F J Camm, Essex.
Second-Lieut J W Car, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Cheeseman, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut L B S Clarke, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A H Clay, Londons.
Second-Lieut P H Cleverly, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R Crawford, Highland Light.
Second-Lieut R Davie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut P D Davies, Welsh Regt.
Lt R C Dolby, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut P Fripp, West Surreys.
Lt W F D Garbutt, Yeomanry.
Major T Goodland, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Gray, Cameronians.
Capt H N Harding, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R F M Harvey, Yeomanry.
Capt M Henehan, Irish Fus.
Second-Lieut A R Hughes, Dorsets.
Lt W H Hutchinson, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut T H Inglish, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R Jones, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut S A M Jones, Londons.
Capt R H Lane, Field Art.
Second-Lieut F J Loneragan, Field Art.
Capt R C Longley Londons.
Second-Lieut G S Mackay, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W R McNiven, Royal Scots.
Second Lieut T G Marshall, Sherwoods.
Capt J G Martin, Warwicks.
Major A Maxwell, Field Art.
Capt R M Middleton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut D L Morris, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L H Newton, Londons.
Capt W J Oliver, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W P Phillips, Welsh Regt.
Major J C Poole, Field Art.
Second-Lieut G K Prior, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W M Robertson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut V G Rowe, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F C Safe, Essex.
Second-Lieut J H Smith, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut F H Sturgess South Staffs
Lt-Colonel W F J Symonds, Londons.
Second-Lieut R H Taylor, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut J F Tene, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut A Tugwell, Londons.
Second-Lieut F Whitehead, Yeomanry.
Capt A Whittaker, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut L L Wilkins, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G A Woodward, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S Yates, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISCING, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut J R Naylor, Londons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F W M Siems, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Willmore, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut S F Thompson, Suffolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED PRISONER.

Capt J T Bromley, Manchesters.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Capt T J C Clark, Warwicks should read Second-Lieut.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H M Adams, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Boocook, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut M A Burke, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J W Downie, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut A H Dunlop, Yeomanry.
Captain G D G Elton, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain L G F E Fawcett, Yeomanry.
Captain G M Finlay, Hampshires.
Lieut R F Fordham, Essex.
Second-Lieut W E Galloway, Welsh Regiment.
Captain H L Kekewich, Yeomanry.
Captain J S Lorimer, Trenchmortar Battery
Major G E B Osborne, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut E J Pursglove, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut E G H Smith, Essex.
Second-Lieut C M Wright, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut C J Crawford, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut M Oldrey, Londons.
Lieut J B K Preedy, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut V H Morgan, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut W H Shaw, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut G H Swann, Flying Corps.
Lieut J H B Wedderspoon, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut R Alexander, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R W Ashton, East Lancashires.
Lieut J M Dewhurst, East Lancashires.
Lieut N S Edmonstone, Londons.
Lieut I J Miles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut I D Montgomery, Londons.
Lieut H W Rayner, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut H J Weir, Yeomanry.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A R Hartley, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut J Mallalieu, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut R I Richards, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut S Allen-Magill, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Ames, Somersets.
Second-Lieut O G Anthony, Yeomanry.
Lieut F R Archer, Yeomanry.
Lieut K H C Badger, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R Bailey, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut R Beal, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F J Hellenger, Garrison Artillery.
Captain H A Birkbeck, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W Blyth, Machinegun Corps.
Lieut-Colonel R B Bradford, Durhams.
Major H A Bromilow, Yeomanry.
Lieut W D Brown, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G Callow, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J D Campbell, Yeomanry.
Lieut Sir W A A Campbell, Yeomanry.
Captain C A G Campion, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M B Chichester, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C H Corbett, Border Regiment
Lieut W G Cotterill, Yeomanry.
Lieut W W Cummins, Yeomanry.
Lieut P A Curtois, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W J Deal, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D C De Lissa, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A S H Dickinson, Yeomanry.
Captain G D Eccles, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S S Evans, Field Artillery.
Lieut G F Foord, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S G Gallop, Somersets.
Second-Lieut L C Gates, Londons.
Lieut-Colonel J Gilmour, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C Gordon-Cleather, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J G S Green, Horse Artillery.
Lieut S M Green, Londons.
Captain W Harmens, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J Hargest, Field Artillery.
Lieut F C Hipwell, Londons.
Second-Lieut A W Hunt, Yeomanry.
Lieut F I Jackson, Lancashires.
Capt D G Kennard, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A D Lane, Londons.
Second-Lieut S H M Larkham, Durhams.
Lieut-Col E W Lennard, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W Little, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Lucas, Yeomanry.
Capt W C Mogeachin, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut J G Mcintyre, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W L Malin, Garrison Artillery.
Major C A Mander, Yeomanry.
Lieut-Col E V Manger, Durhams.
Second-Lieut T M Martin, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut A L Martyn-Linnington, Yeomanry.
Lieut R W Mitchell, Yeomanry.
Lieut J Mylne, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut H Napier, Londons.
Second-Lieut R G Parnell, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H Peacock, Londons.
Second-Lieut L H Procter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Radford, Sherwoods.
Lieut J F Rolland, Yeomanry.
Capt J N O Ryecroft, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G Scott, Sussex.
Capt R G Seymour, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut B A Shortman, West Surreys
Capt A V Silvester, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L F Smith, Durhams.
Lieut-Col E N Sneep, Norfolks.
Lieut T W T Street, Engineers.
Capt G Sutherland, Medicals
Capt W W Tosland, Londons.
Second-Lieut T G Tresidder, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut N Walker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Walker, Yeomanry.
Capt A H Wheeley, Yeomanry.
Lieut W B Williams, Field Artillery.
Lieut J Wilson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A K T Wright, Londons.
Capt J Wright, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING; BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut C Davis, Welsh Regiment.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R G Frith, Flying Corps.
Lieut R C Taylor, Warwicks

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut F H Berry, Royal Scots.
Lieut R I V Hill, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut C H Jefps, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J E M Knight, East Kents.
Lieut D G Powell, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut H Pughe-Evans, Welsh Regiment.
Capt D D Walrond-Skimer Monmouths.

KILLED.

Capt B G L Ellis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Parker, Garrison Artillery.
Capt W A L Poudall, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut F J Poulton, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut E R Ripley, Flying Corps.
Lieut S J Rowland, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt J R Rowley, Highland Light Infantry.
Rev. A Stuart, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut G T Taylor, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut N F Currall, East Lancashires.
Lieut G M Goode, Flying Corps.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Lamb, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED NOW DROWNED

Lieut S McLellan, General List.

WOUNDED.

Lieut J Avery, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S A Baylis, Suffolks.
Capt L F Bittles, Essex.
Second-Lieut J B Clark, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut H T Clarke, Shropshires.
Capt D H Cohen, Sherwoods.
Lieut A E Coombs, Manchesters.
Lieut M H Cooper, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut N D Cran, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R O Davies, Engineers.
Major J V J Ellis Garrison Artillery.
Capt L Esler, General List.
Capt C F Everion, Irish Rifles.
Lieut H Graham, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut C W Haydon, Essex.
Lieut.-Col J M Hulton, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut J A Johnson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W A Lucees, Norfolks.
Capt R C MacFarlane, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W A McNill, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut O Mayers, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Monks, Royal Scots.
Lieut B H Oldridge, West Surreys.
Major E A G Pringle, Field Artillery.
Capt E A Robertson, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut G A Rogers, General List.
Second-Lieut W A Rumford, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J. D Smith Cameronians.
Lieut P A Soutar, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C H Sparshott, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S E Stanley, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A L Steel, Durhams.
Lieut F H Strouvelle, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Col G G Thatcher, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Topliss-Green, Field Artillery.
Brigadier-General C F Watson.
Second-Lieut W F Watson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Webb, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H T Williams, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W C Gilles, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut A J Marshall, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W Patron, North Lancashires.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut S C Ridgwell, Essex.
Second-Lieut C S Taylor, Essex.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Capt F T Godman, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lieut A R Abell, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONERS, NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H J Ellam, Flying Corps.
Lieut A C Pickett, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S Thompson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H E A Waring, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W H Watt, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut G F Buckland, East Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut P T Casley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut L A Coibert, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C G D Gray, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J L Haight, Flying Corps.
Lieut G W Mumford, Service Corps.
Lieut G F Westcott, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W N Dunn, Cheshires, should read H. W. R.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

KILLED.

The following casualties are announced:—

Second-Lieut W F V Anson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G O J Barrick, Field Artillery.
Major J A Finlay, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut F G Foss, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut G C E Gloster, Devons.
Second-Lieut G L G Harrison, Sussex.
Second-Lieut S Hughes, Welsh Regiment.
Captain D H G Jones-Manley, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain J C Laidlaw, Border Regiment.
Lt.-Colonel A D Murphy, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut H L Reading, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Richardson, Londons.
Major B M Taylor, Cornwalls.
Captain E T Townsend, Highland L. I.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut S A Meyers, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain B B Bayly, Engineers.
Captain C W Hamilton, Garrison Artillery.
Captain R S Hawker, Yeomanry.
Lieut W Jackson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut G A Moore, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut A R Muir, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut G M Helme, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut L H Higgit, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut N Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain E Talbot-Bowe, Labour Corps.

DIED.

Second-Lieut H B Harlans, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R A Waller, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut D Arthur, Field Artillery.
Captain D B Bailey, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G Bissett, Argylls.
Second-Lieut J G Blane, Flying Corps.
Lieut B A Boyton, Field Artillery.
Major D E Brand, Highland L. I.
Lieut L S Brander, Flying Corps.
Lieut G J Brown, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut A Carmichael, Argylls.
Captain A D C Clarke, Field Artillery.
Lieut C Clarke, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E Close, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Cumming, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut A J Daly, Field Artillery.
Lt-Colonel O St L Davies, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A E Dawes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F H Dormer, Flying Corps.
Lieut J H Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H T Flint, Garrison Artillery.
Captain T A Fyfe, Highland L. I.
Captain C D Hardwick, Field Artillery.
Captain R S Hawker, Yeomanry.
Lieut H W Holt, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L E Holt, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D A Jacob, Lincolns.
Lieut R L Jupp, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Kyle, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C F Lester, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P A E McCracken, Highland L. I.
Lieut A R Macewen, Highland L. I.
Lieut J W Main, Highland L. I.
Major O Miles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Milner, Durhams.
Second-Lieut K le G Mills, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E L Moody, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain D F J Morgan, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A W Nichols, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R A Norman, Garrison Artillery.
Captain A P Oliver, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R Preece, Highland L. I.
Lieut G E Rose, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut A Rothwell, Lancs Fusiliers.
Major L G Sandford, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A P Sayers, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W P Scott, Highland L. I.
Lieut W E Shearer, Argylls.
Lt-Col W H Stanway, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A C Telfer, Argylls.
Second-Lieut H J H Wales, Field Artillery.
Captain R E Warner, Leinsters.
Lieut G L Watson, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut J W Weedon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Wellbelove, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D G Williams, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut R Watson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut J H Wood, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R W Wright, Durhams.
Captain J Young, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW WOUNDED NOT MISSING.

Lieut J N Wilson, Field Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F G Baker, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T B Bruce, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A G Cribb, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E H Cutbill, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Downing, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H W Duggan, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F Gartsside-Tippinge, Flying Corps.
Lieut E G S Gordon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C B Simpson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E P Wilmot, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED, MISSING.

Second-Lieut P Shaw, Northumberlands, should read Lieut.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty lists No. 549 and 550, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I. A. R. O.:—Lieut T J Kelly.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

R. G. A.:—Lieut W L Curwen.

WOUNDED.

R. A.:—2nd-Lieut W D Stevens.
I. A. R. O.:—Captain W E W Crealock, Lieutenants J C De Vere Biss, A E Parr.
Hampshires:—2nd-Lieut E L Brine.
Black Watch (Royal Highlanders):—2nd-Lt J A Barstow.
I. A.:—Acting Lieut-Col G K Channer, Majors H M D Shaw, W R Daniell, Captains F E Lemarchand, W G Bagot-Chester.
I. A. R. O.:—Lieutenants:—H. N. Irwin, R L Turner, N H Finglas.

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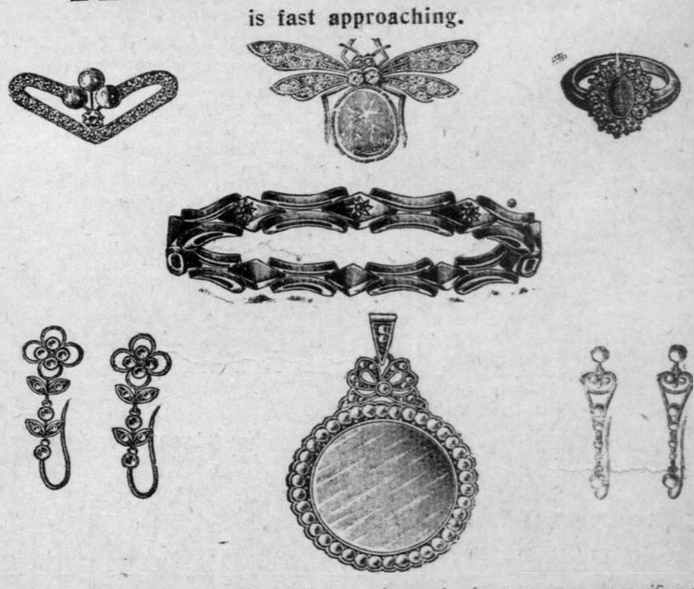

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

Conditions are slightly unsettled over the centre of the Bay. Light rain has fallen in south Burma. The weather has been dry elsewhere.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in south Burma and south Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.902 Inch.
Temperature of Air	75.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.7 „
Dew Point	65.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.705 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	82.8 „
Minimum do.	69.1 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,WNW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	180 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	4	m 2 37	27 5	4	m 9 5a	19 9
Wed.	5	m 3 13	26 8	5	m 9 57a	19 11
Thur.	6	m 3 31a	23 11		8 54	19 9
		m 3 50	26 0	6	m 10 59a	19 11
		a 29a	23 7		9 50	20 8
Fri.	7	m a 30	25 6	7	m 11 58a	19 8
		m 5 44a	23 7		11 54a	21 5
Sat.	8	m 5 19	25 2	8	0 42a	19 2
		m 7 1a	24 6			
Sun.	9	m 6 18	25 1	9	m 0 39	21 8
		m 8 26a	24 11		m 1 35a	18 6
Mon.	10	m 7 18	25 2	10	m 1 57	21 6
		m 9 12a	25 11		2 17a	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset
„ 4 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 57m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 5 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 57m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 6 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 58m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 7 (Friday)	„ 6h. 58m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 8 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 59m.	„ 6h. 1m.
„ 9 (Sunday)	„ 7h. 0m.	„ 6h. 2m.
„ 10 (Monday)	„ 7h. 1m.	„ 6h. 2m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	14	2	47.3	p.m.
New Moon	21	11	37.3	a.m.
First Quarter	28	3	21.6	p.m.
Full Moon				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th December 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in defect; day temperature is also below normal at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been generally dry. Conditions have not yet become settled in north-west India.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 4th of December, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (3rd Dec.)	74.3	54.8	72	..	0	—1.83
Jask	80.2	59.7	48	..	0	—0.46
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (3rd Dec.)	80.1	66.3	53	..	0	—0.39
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.9	45.8	66	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	67.6	39.6	93	..	0.61	+0.34
Lahore	72.6	43.1	91	..	0	—0.10
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	72.7	48.1	91	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	71.3	53.0	74	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.1	49.7	69	..	..	—0.07
Mainpuri	74.2	46.1	86	..	..	—0.16
Jhansi	76.9	46.7	67	..	..	—0.12
Cawnpore	73.8	53.5	85	..	..	—0.33
Allahabad	77.8	48.3	88	..	..	—0.34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	79.5	42.6	69	..	..	—0.09
Karachi	77.3	67.8	80	..	..	—0.05
Ajmer	76.8	46.2	79	..	..	—0.18
Jaipore	74.3	48.1	76	..	..	—0.15
Kotah	76.6	51.0	59	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu	66.2	50.4	46	..	0	—0.22
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	74.0	47.7	52	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	77.7	60.4	73	..	0	0
Veraval	84.0	63.8	42	..	0	—0.29
Rajkot	80.0	49.8	49	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	82.4	52.4	66	..	0	—0.19
Surat	86.7	59.9	62	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	88.7	58.2	46	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	85.5	44.8	47	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	76.8	48.2	57	..	0	—0.15
Indore	78.1	49.3	56	..	0	—0.34
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.3	48.3	74	..	0	—0.43
Saugor	78.0	52.6	53	..	0	—0.40
Hoshangabad	78.9	50 4	69	..	0	—0.43
Khandwa	82.2	52.7	60	..	0	—0.39
Akola	85.0	51.0	61	..	0	—0.43
Amraoti	83.3	53.8	49	..	0	—0.51
Nagpur	81.5	56.0	54	..	0	—0.68
Chanda	81.1	50.2	77	..	0	—0.77
Raipur	79.2	54.6	66	..	0	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.8	69.4	83	..	0	—0.38
Ratnagiri	88.5	64.3	43	..	0.98	+0.52
Marmugao	78.2	66.8	75	..	5.95	+4.99
Karwar	86.7	61.6	81	..	1.10	—0.58
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.7	49.3	56	..	1.40	+0.99
Ahmednagar	80.1	49.4	62	..	1.14	+0.62
Poona	80.2	49.9	81	..	3.65	+2.80
Sholapur	82.8	63.2	45	..	0.54	—0.38
Bijapur	78.5	52.3	56	..	1.07	+0.15
Belgaum	77.9	54.3	52	..	4.61	+3.09
Aurangabad	82.3	55.5	52	..	0.38	—0.11
Nizamabad (Indor)	81.3	50.0	50	..	0	—0.63
Hyderabad	77.7	54.2	83	..	1.49	+0.57
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.2	71.0	70	..	2.36	—0.49
Calicut	89.1	73.7	79	..	6.92	+1.96
Cochin	87.7	74.1	85	0.15	11.65	+4.96
Colombo	82.4	73.9	89	..	11.42	—1.54
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bellary	84.1	59.5	70	..	2.14	+0.11
Cuddapah	84.0	63.4	79	..	3.90	+0.45
Madras	82.7	66.0	71	..	0.03	—7.81
Bangalore	80.9	59.8	75	..	1.53	—1.37
Coimbatore	85.7	68.1	78	..	6.03	+2.64
Trichinopoly	85.1	69.0	70	..	5.43	+0.15
Negapatam	81.6	69.8	84	..	30.27	+12.97

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 4th December, 1917, was 30.116 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICIESHIP.

The Indian Industrial Commission resumed its sitting on Monday in the Board room of the Taj Mahal Hotel at 11-15 a.m., Sir Francis Stewart presiding. Of the members of the Commission, Sir Thomas Holland (President), Sir R. N. Mukerjee and Mr. Alfred Chatterton were absent. Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Mr. Low were present.

The first witness examined was Mr. Alfred Hyland, A.M.I.M.E., Mechanical Engineer, Bombay. In his written evidence he said:—

I am quite convinced in my mind that primary education would greatly improve the skill and efficiency of the workers in Engineering Works in India in a most simple manner; this has been brought home to me often when I have observed intelligent mechanics anxious to record details concerning knowledge newly acquired, but they have been unable to write. Without criticising, I have never once been able to make use of a man who has been through a course at a technical school in India. I have invariably found him unwilling to undertake any sort of manual work and not having had sufficient practical experience he is unable to supervise satisfactorily. What I think is wanted in some inducement for Indian lads to go through a thorough apprenticeship and to specialize. My experience now is that a boy enters an engineering establishment, but before many months he runs away to another work, which may be engaged on an entirely different class of work, to secure a rupee or two more in his monthly wage. He continues to do this until he becomes just the ordinary workman, and naturally is lacking in the efficiency he would have had had he specialized in one particular branch of engineering.

I contend that India cannot expect to produce mechanical engineers and mechanics in large numbers at once. Usually a successful mechanical engineer is born and no amount of theoretical education will make a man a mechanical engineer if he has no aptitude for the work. For this reason I think Government should endeavour to form some scheme to encourage lads, specially those coming from families who have been engineers in the past, and others provided they have the aptitude, to serve an apprenticeship of, say, three to four years and to specialize in one particular line.

APPRENTICESHIP.

An agreement of apprenticeship drawn up by Government would have much weight, and I believe if Government undertook to make such agreements of apprenticeships the lads would attach much importance to them, and I venture to say that engineering firms would take an interest in the boys and willingly pay them sufficient to keep them during the term of their apprenticeship if the employers had the satisfaction of knowing that there was every possibility of the lads being turned out thoroughly efficient men. At the expiration of their apprenticeship Government should grant them papers setting out clearly the particular branch of engineering they had specialized in. Theoretical knowledge during the period of apprenticeship should be obtained from night schools, and as the apprentices would have to reside in industrial centres these facilities should be given the lads, and the ability and keenness of the individual would determine the grade he was fitted to enter on the completion of his term of apprenticeship. It may be said there is a scarcity of engineering works in India suitably equipped for training apprentices; for, without a doubt, concerns manufacturing for the open markets where accuracy, finish and economy are of the greatest importance are where apprentices should be trained, but I think there are many mechanical engineering concerns throughout India who have the facilities and who would welcome apprentices who had an aptitude for the work, and the thoroughness to bind themselves under Government for a definite term which after all is only equal to that considered essential in Europe.

Replying to the President, witness said he had tried apprentices himself. If Government were willing to consider his scheme of apprentices, he believed a good many youths would come forward to be trained. His idea was that there should be some system which would induce an apprentice to stick to his job, and which would penalise any attempt to entice him away by offer of higher wages.

Replying to Mr. Low, witness said that the youths trained at the technical school did not satisfactorily answer the requirements of a mechanical engineer. He admitted that if these youths underwent one or two years' course in a workshop, they may prove useful.

To Sir Fazulbhoy, witness admitted that the reason, why the apprentices generally left soon after they had gained a certain amount of knowledge was that they hoped to get better wages outside. The Maratha workmen were capable of harder work than others. They generally worked eight hours with one hour's interval between. There is a scarcity of workmen in the engineering trade in Bombay. The highest salary an Indian was drawing in his office was Rs. 300.

To Sir Dorab, witness said the town-bred boy is not suitable to be taken as an apprentice.

Sir Dorab: Our own system is to put a boy into a mechanical shop for six months to find out his capacity. Then we enter into an agreement with him for five years, during the first three years of which he gets a living wage. Then he is drafted on to a department, where if he gives satisfaction he gets a bonus, which is doubled at the end of the year. If he proves himself useful At the end of the five years he is at liberty to stay with us or to go away. We find that most of them prefer to stay with us and stick to us for a long period. In this way we run all our mills by non-imported engineers. When we first got Lancashire engineers we told them that they should teach men here, and should turn out good engineers or else they would be dismissed. In this way we have been turning out good engineers here. Don't you think therefore that a living wage, and a bonus at the end of every year would induce the men to stick on?

Witness: I give bonus to our men, and I have not found that preventing them from leaving us. They are actually led away.

The Commission then adjourned.

On last Friday afternoon and on Saturday the Commission conferred with the members of the Indigenous Industries Committee.

After meeting the representatives of the Local Government, and the Improvement Trust on Monday at a conference the Industrial Commission left for Lahore by a special train at 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following is a statement of accounts of the Branch as at 30th November, 1917:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
RECEIPTS.			
Contributions received in cash.	54,60,260	7	2
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality on account of Lady Hardinge War Hospital...	30,000	0	0
Contributions from Commissioner of Police on account of American Mission Hospital, Basra.	5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs 6,600; 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963, Rs. 11,000	17,600	0	0
Interest received	2,83,604	4	2
Rs.	57,96,540	11	4
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Contributions towards Relief, etc.:—			
St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot	5,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund	67,846	11	0
Servian Red Cross Fund	22,559	1	6
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund ...	3,750	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association	6,500	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots, etc.)	4,25,466	15	4
Red Cross War Fund	74,418	9	9
St. John's and British Red Cross Associations	75,000	0	0
Sind Women's British Red Cross Associations	2,000	0	0
St. Dunstan's Heme for Blind Soldiers and Sailors in London.	15,000	0	0
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000	0	0
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.	2,70,800	0	0
Sind Wimen's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
Poona Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	1,550	0	0
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	73,847	3	11
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	10,000	0	0
Fund for Destitute Belgian Children	29,709	13	10
For relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Division	15,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Dhulia	3,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Bijapur District	5,000	0	0
For relief of wounded Soldiers and relations of deceased Soldiers in Satara District	5,000	0	0
Commandant, Military Depot, Deolali	1,000	0	0
East Indies Station Naval Fund.	17,000	0	0
Willingdon Club for Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Poona ...	10,000	0	0
Men's Club of Amara	3,000	0	0
Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aden	5,000	0	0
Willingdon Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers	50,000	0	0
Soldiers' Recreation Club in Belgaum	10,000	0	0
For the building of an Active Service Recreation Hut for Troops	10,000	0	0
Payments for comforts, &c., to Troops (through Women's Branch)	4,000	0	0
Allowances, &c., paid to meet appeals for assistance	47,016	12	3
Association Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre	29,481	12	3
St. John Ambulance War Hospital, Dehra Dun	6,000	0	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital	13,88,795	12	8
Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona	30,000	0	0
Grant towards Electric Installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona	10,000	0	0
Grant for the purchase of a Billiard Table for the Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital	1,600	0	0
Purchases and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars ...	1,40,661	13	5
Sundries (stationery, telegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports, &c.)	18,164	13	2
Rs.	29,33,169	7	1
Balance at credit of current account in Bank of Bombay on 30-11-1917. Rs. 1,50,646-4-3; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay, Rs. 10,00,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for Safe Custody (par value), Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15, Rs. 2,600; Indian War Loan (earmarked for His Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund), Rs. 15,00,000; India Treasury Bills (cost), Rs. 1,95,125	28,63,371	4	3
Rs.	57,96,540	11	4

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by BENJAMIN G... HORNIMAN, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Bombay.